

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### *East Asia*

23 Jun 87

FBIS-EAS-87-120

i

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### JAPAN

Nakasone Calls for Closer Defense Ties With U.S.	A	1
Weinberger Letter Prompted Action in Toshiba Case	A	1
MITI Minister Confirms Exports	A	2

##### NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Cited on Nuclear Weapons in South	C	1
IOC Vice President on Changing Games Venue	C	1
Kim Pok-sin Meets USSR Trade Delegation	C	2
KCNA Criticizes Situation in South Korea	C	2
SKNDF Manifesto Urges Continued Struggle	C	2
[VNS]		

##### SOUTH KOREA

Kim Yong-sam Agrees to Talks With Chon	D	1
[THE KOREA TIMES 23 Jun]		
Officials Discuss Date	D	2
Kim Tae-chung To Be Released From House Arrest	D	3
[KYODO]		
Ruling, Opposition Parties Return to Negotiations	D	4
[THE KOREA HERALD 23 Jun]		
Kim Yong-sam To Demand 13 Apr Decision Withdrawal	D	5
[THE KOREA HERALD 23 Jun]		
Former Presidents Urge Solving Issues Through Talks	D	6
[THE KOREA TIMES 23 Jun]		
DJP Members Hold Conference on Democratization	D	6
[THE KOREA TIMES 23 Jun]		
Dissident Group Chairman Arrested for Rallies	D	8
[THE KOREA TIMES 23 Jun]		
Students Continue Campus Protests, Street Rallies	D	8
[THE KOREA HERALD 23 Jun]		
Students Defy Recess	D	9
[THE KOREA TIMES 23 Jun]		
NCDC Considers Postponing 'Peace March'	D	10
[THE KOREA TIMES 23 Jun]		
Prosecution Screens Detained Ralliers for Release	D	10
[THE KOREA HERALD 23 Jun]		
Kim Yong-sam on Olympics Under New Government	D	11
[THE KOREA HERALD 23 Jun]		
Daily Sees Unrest as Threat to Olympic Games	D	11
[CHOSON ILBO 18 Jun]		

U.S. Congress Ponders Economic Sanctions [TONG-A ILBO 22 Jun]	D 14
U.S. Undersecretary of State Arrives for Talks [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Jun]	D 15

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

## BURMA

Premier Maung Maung Kha To Tour Indonesia 'Soon'	G 1
AFP Says Bo Mya Replaced as Rebel Front Leader	G 1
Burmese Airways Plane Lost in Golden Triangle [AFP]	G 1

## BRUNEI, MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Foreign Minister Returns From ASEAN Meeting	H 1
PRC Vice Finance Minister Arrives 22 Jun	H 1

## SINGAPORE

ASEAN Ministers Issue 'Joint Communique'	H 2
'Part I'	H 2
'Part II'	H 6
Shultz Discusses Refugee Problem at ASEAN Meeting [Bangkok THE NATION 20 Jun]	H 9
4 'Marxist' Conspirators Released, 6 More Detained [THE SUNDAY TIMES 21 Jun]	H 10

## INDONESIA

Prospects for B2R Satellite Launch Explored	J 1
162 Army Troops Killed in East Timor Since November [AFP]	J 1

## LAOS

Osakan Thammatheva Receives PRK, Indian Attaches	K 1
UNDP, Government Approve Eight Projects	K 1
Phoun Sipaseut Receives British Ambassador	K 2
Defense Ministry Delegation Calls on PRK Attache	K 3
Talks Held With KPRP Organizational Board Group	K 3
Briefs: Women's Delegation Returns	K 3

## PHILIPPINES

Kuranari Reaffirms Japanese Support for Aquino [AFP]	L 1
Increased Aid Pledged [KYODO]	L 1
Agrarian Reform Key Issue [KYODO]	L 2
Visit Seen as 'Signal' [KYODO]	L 3

Aquino Calls for 'People's War' Against Terrorism [AFP]	L 4
Use of 'All Means' Urged	L 5
Aquino Notes Public Support of 'Centrist Force'	L 5
'Immediate' Sale of Government-Held Banks Ordered	L 5
Enrile Open to Possible Dialogue With Aquino [MALAYA 21 Jun]	L 6
Army Debates Reform, Insurgency Issues [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 22 Jun]	L 7
Tribal War Feared After Attack on Balweg [KYODO]	L 9
MNLF Asks Islamic Conference for Immediate Action	L 10
Informal Talks Continue [AFP]	L 11
Zamboanga del Sur's MNLF To Defy Misuari's Orders [MANILA BULLETIN 20 Jun]	L 11
NPA Reported To Lose Control of 94 Davao Barangays [MANILA BULLETIN 22 Jun]	L 12

## THAILAND

Sitthi Returns From Singapore ASEAN Meeting [BANGKOK POST 22 Jun]	M 1
Sitthi Gives Briefing	M 2
Foreign Ministry Issues Report on ASEAN Meeting	M 3
Sitthi on Japanese Trade; Prem To Visit USSR	M 4
Burmese Home Minister Calls on Premier Prem	M 5
Spokesman Comments on Talks With Lao Envoy 15 Jun	M 5
UNHCR Antipiracy Assistance Continues Another Year	M 6
Work Begins To Flood Disputed Border Area [THE NATION 21 Jun]	M 7
Sitthi Comments on Domestic Political Situation [THAI RAT 22 Jun]	M 8
Briefs: Canadian Refugee Plan; PRC Family Planning Delegation Arrives	M 8

## VIETNAM

Newly Elected Leaders Receive Congratulations	N 1
Pham Hung Congratulated	N 1
Vo Chi Cong Congratulated	N 2
Further on Eighth National Assembly Session	N 2
Communique No 5	N 2
Report on Closing Session	N 4
Vo Chi Cong's Speech	N 10
Nguyen Van Linh, Other Leaders Meet With Deputies	N 12
Official Says First Commercial Bank To Open in Jul [KYODO]	N 13
'Implementing the Spirit' of N.V.L. Articles	N 14
Maritime Director Fired	N 14
Minh Hai Investigates	N 15
Trade Service Responds	N 15
Readers Praise Column	N 16

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Hayden Warns U.S. of Trade War, Consequences	Q 1
Joint Communique Released	Q 1
Exercise 'Starfish 87' Planned in South China Sea	Q 2
Concern Expressed Over Detentions in Singapore	Q 2

## FIJI

Ousted Minister Claims Overseas Support for Bavadra	Q 2
Fijians Harvest Cane; Bavadra Goes to Vanuatu	Q 3



NAKASONE CALLS FOR CLOSER DEFENSE TIES WITH U.S.

OW220129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called on senior officers of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] Monday to maintain close contacts with the American military for more efficient operation of the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

"To establish a relationship of trust and close cooperative ties among Japanese and American defense officials is important for the peace and security of Japan," Nakasone said in an address to senior SDF officers. The officers assembled at the Defense Agency for the 23rd conference of senior SDF officers.

Nakasone called on the SDF officers to make Japan's defense system more effective "in order to cope with the needs of the time." Nakasone expressed appreciation of the efforts the Defense Agency is making to streamline the operations of the SDF.

On the Japan-U.S. security pact, the centerpiece of Japan's defense system, Nakasone stressed that trust and close contacts among defense officials of the two countries is essential for smooth and effective operation of the treaty. The emphasis on trust and cooperation among senior military officers underscores the government's concern to promote greater exchanges with the U.S. in matters of defense compatibility as part of a Japan-U.S. agreement last January to step up efforts to promote "interoperability" of their defense system.

Nakasone said the contribution Japan is making toward peace and prosperity in the world is being appreciated, citing the role Japan played in discussions of East-West relations and freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf during the seven-nation summit held in Venice, Italy, earlier this month.

Touching on defense spending, Nakasone said the defense budget for the current fiscal year has exceeded 1 percent of the nation's gross national product -- formerly the ceiling on such spending -- because of the government's determination to build up a well-balanced defense force for Japan.

Addressing the same gathering, Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara called on the SDF officers to live up to the expectations of the nation. SDF officers should take a solemn view on the "above-1-percent-of GNP" defense budget and make every effort to win the approval of the nation in their mission, Kurihara said.

WEINBERGER LETTER PROMPTED ACTION IN TOSHIBA CASE

OW190831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had instructed the government ministries concerned to promptly settle the issue caused by the illegal export of security-sensitive machine tools to the Soviet Union by Toshiba Machine Co. just before his visit to the United States in April, government sources revealed Friday. The instruction was issued upon receipt of a letter from U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger via the chief of the Defense Agency which called for measures against the machine builder, the sources said. The personal letter, which reached Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, a few days before April 29 when Nakasone left here for the U.S., complained that Japan had done nothing in connection with the deal by Toshiba Machine despite knowledge about it in June last year, the sources said.

Weinberger, while saying that the case was not under his jurisdiction, urged Japan to take some measures against Toshiba in the letter, they said. Kurihara immediately told Nakasone that the case may assume serious proportions affecting the prime minister's then coming meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the sources said. Nakasone instructed Foreign Ministry and Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials in charge of Cocom list surveillance to do something about it quickly.

Miti reported to Metropolitan Police Department April 28 that Toshiba Machine was suspected of having exported computerized marine propeller-making machines although it knew they were on the contraband list. The company was ordered to suspend shipments to the East Bloc for a year as a punishment May 15. Police arrested two Toshiba Machine executives for violation of foreign exchange control law May 27.

The machine tools, exported between 1982 and 1984 in collaboration with a Norwegian arms manufacturer, have reportedly been used by the Soviets to reduce the noise of submarine propellers making their detection very difficult.

#### MITI Minister Confirms Exports

OW230441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO -- Toshiba Machine Co, one of the world's largest machine tool makers, illegally exported several five-axis type sophisticated submarine propeller-making machine tools to the Soviet Union in addition to nine-axis devices, International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura confirmed Tuesday. The four sophisticated machine tools, the MF-4522 model, was [as received] shipped from Yokohama Port to the Soviet Union in 1984, by C. Itoh and Co., a leading Japanese trade company, shortly after the illegal delivery of larger-scale nine-axis machines, according to MITI officials. Toshiba and C. Itoh had obtained export licenses for the deal from MITI, claiming the device to be exported was a tow-axis model, they said.

The export of both the nine and five axis models are a violation of Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Countries (Cocom) rules. Cocom is a Paris-based watchdog group which regulates exports of high-technology machines, mainly for military use, to communist Bloc nations.

Tamura told a press conference after a cabinet meeting his ministry has decided to tighten its grip over export license issuances to terminate illegal exports such as Toshiba Machine's.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said his ministry will also strictly examine references attached to entry visa requests to Japan endorsed by the companies involved in the illegal exports. "It will be necessary for Japan to be aware of its responsibility as a member of the free bloc and do the utmost for such issues not to be repeated again," Kuranari said.

Tamura said in his statement it is regrettable that a major Japanese firm like Toshiba Machine Co. had repeated illegal exports through filing false reports. MITI has launched a task force to strengthen its surveillance over false reports and instructed 150 industry organizations including the Japan Machine Tool Builders Association to honor existing export rules.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who will visit Japan from June 27-29, sent his personal letter to Defence Agency chief Yuko Kurihara, urging Japan to take steps against the Toshiba group, to which Toshiba Machine Co. belongs.

NODONG SINMUN CITED ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SOUTH

SK221033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on a recent report of the U.S. NEW YORK TIMES that U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea and there is a possibility of their use.

Recalling that THE NEW YORK TIMES in a one-page special write-up said the United States "has deployed over 1,000 nuclear warheads" in South Korea and the U.S. forces would examine the use of nuclear weapons in case someone starts "southward invasion" by taking advantage of a political confusion in South Korea during the Olympic games, the paper says:

THE NEW YORK TIMES did not stint devoting its space, speaking for the stand of the U.S. military bosses who raved that they would not hesitate the use of nuclear weapons, raising a hue and cry over the fictitious "threat from the North."

It is the first time for this leading paper of the United States to directly report the deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

THE NEW YORK TIMES noted that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are examining the use of nuclear weapons because of someone's "southward invasion". But, this is a cock-and-bull story.

The world recognizes the peace efforts consistently made by the DPRK to prevent the danger of war and ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

It is a product of the Asian and Korean strategy of the United States which is dreaming of world supremacy, not because of the fictitious "southward invasion", that South Korea has turned into the biggest nuclear forward base, hotbed of nuclear war, in the Far East.

Through THE NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. imperialist aggressors openly blared about the use of nuclear weapons, crying about "southward invasion" by someone to "obstruct the Olympic games". This intimates that more dangerous plot for war provocation would be hatched next year in South Korea which is recognized as a hotbed of nuclear war.

IOC VICE PRESIDENT ON CHANGING GAMES VENUE

SK230459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA) -- Richard Pound, vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, said the venue of the 1988 Olympic games would have to be moved elsewhere, if the situation in South Korea remained very serious, according to Radio Tanpa of Japan [on] June 22.

During an interview on a U.S. NBC Television Networks' program Sunday, he expressed concern over the instability of the present political situation in South Korea. He said if the situation remained very serious, a decision would have to be made on the change of the Olympic venue.

KIM POK-SIN MEETS USSR TRADE DELEGATION

SK221043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin Monday met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the USSR foreign trade bank headed by Vitaly Khokhlov, deputy chairman of its board.

Present on the occasion were Pak Yang-sok, vice-president of [the] foreign trade bank, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

KCNA CRITICIZES SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA

SK221020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group dead set on long-term office had closed 86 universities and colleges across South Korea by June 20 on the pretext of "vacation," according to a report.

This is nearly 80 percent of the total.

This is part of the desperate actions of the fascist clique to block the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the students which has risen to a high tide following the June 10 all-people rally.

That day, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique transferred to the puppet prosecution 12 leading members of the Headquarters of the People's Movement for a Democratic Constitution including Yang Sun-chik, vice-president of the Reunification Democratic Party, on charges of leading the June 10 all-people rally and demonstration.

On the previous day, they sentenced No Kyong-chu, former director of the general affairs department of the "New Korea Democratic Party," to a prison term for involvement in an anti-"government" rally.

SKNDF MANIFESTO URGES CONTINUED STRUGGLE

SK220753 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Full text of SKNDF Central Committee manifesto to the people dated 19 June]

[Text] Manifesto to the people:

The present situation is approaching a grave turning point. We are at the stern crossroads where we decide of whether we will destroy the fascist stronghold with a more active advance by all the masses and greet the dawn of democracy or whether we will give the fascist dictators the opportunity to retake power.

Our people, who have suffered the oppressive rules of the fascist dictatorship for over 40 years, have launched a sacred war of national salvation of democracy.



They seek to liquidate military dictatorship at this tense moment which we can neither tolerate longer nor from which we can withdraw. Our people, angered by the 13 April defend-the-Constitution decision, rose up in indignation at the 10 June nomination of the DJP presidential candidate and pushed the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship into its greatest crisis since taking power.

Patriotic students, citizens, religious figures, and masses of all strata across the country have joined in a sacred war to bury the military dictatorship, turning major cities across the country -- Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Masan, Chinju, Chungchon, and Wonju -- into centers of antifascist struggle. The angry outcries of the masses burst out on campuses, in churches, on the streets, and along roads; such slogans as "Down With Military Dictatorship," "Cancel the Decision To Defend the Constitution," "Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u, Step Down," "Let Us Expel the U.S. Imperialists Who Support Dictatorship," "We Oppose the Olympic-First-and-Constitutional Revision-Next Plot," "Let Us Make Them Pay for the Blood of Pak Chong-chol," "Restore to Yi Han-yol His Life," "Release the Detainees," and "Banish Tear Gas." The waves of demonstrating masses form surging angry waves.

While the confrontation between the patriotic democratic forces and the colonial fascist forces continues every day, the cursed stars and stripes and effigies of Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u, and Reagan are burned, police boxes and DJP offices destroyed, police vehicles smashed, international sports games suspended by tear gas, and a U.S. consulate closed.

The ranks of demonstrating masses increase and the struggle becomes more fierce with each passing day. The general trend is turning out more advantageous to the democratic forces, and the fascist rule is falling deeper into a state of paralysis.

This struggle of our people, who have risen in protest of the 13 April decision and the 10 June DJP nomination of a presidential candidate, is the natural response to, and an explosion of, intolerable indignation at the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's pushing ahead with the treacherous defend-the-constitution and power-retaking scheme, and it is a just and patriotic advance of our masses that demonstrates their iron will to no longer tolerate fascist dictatorship in this land.

Cornered by the general trend that has rapidly turned to their disadvantage, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring are tempting the opposition camp, threatening the masses with the suggestion of taking a supreme emergency measure while mentioning dialogue to discuss constitutional revision. In a press statement by the acting prime minister, Chongwadae threatened our masses, who have joined the sacred war of national salvation for democracy, patience, and self-restraint, and put forward an ultimatum that if the people do not leave the site of demonstration for school, church, and home, they would take an emergency step. This is a mean tactic of blackmail designed to curb our masses' spirit of struggle and to turn the situation to their favor for the defend-the-Constitution scheme.

Our masses, who have been patient and have shed blood in their call for democracy for over 40 years, cannot tolerate it any longer nor can they give up the struggle and retreat. Forcing them to leave the sites of the demonstrations for constitutional revision means forcing them to give in to the defend-the-Constitution scheme. This is an intolerable mockery and defilement of our people. Our masses are no longer obedient sheep. Our masses have experienced many trials and hardships along the painful protracted road to democratization. They are the masses who have risen in the just struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship at the risk of their own lives.

The entire world is now watching the patriotic struggle of our masses. It is not our masses, but the United States and the fascist regime, which run counter to the trend of history, and the treacherous 13 April measure that are to blame for the political unrest in South Korea.

The situation is now at the crossroads of revise-the-Constitution or defend-the-Constitution, democracy or fascism. At this stern moment, if you sit with them for dialogue because the cornered fascist dictators threaten you, hesitate, then tempt you, it will mean surrender and self-destruction. If you hesitate one step and stop today in our struggle against the fascist dictatorship, you will have to retreat two steps and withdraw tomorrow. If you subside now, you will never be able to rise again. Now is the time, when the masses have risen and the enemy is cornered, that you wage an uncompromising offensive against Chongwadae without hesitation or swerving and with a more active advance.

The power of the masses is invincible when they have risen in struggle, willing to lay down their lives. The reality shows that if the masses of all strata are firmly united and rise in a sacred war to overthrow the military dictatorship, they will be able to destroy any stronghold of fascism and bring forth the dawn of democratization. Our masses should continuously accelerate the undisturbed and uncompromising struggle they have begun until the 13 April defend-the-Constitution measure is cancelled, they gain a democratic constitution, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring steps down from power, and the military dictatorship is abolished. They should solidify the struggle ranks and wage a more active struggle.

To all people who want to bury the fascist dictatorship and live in a democratic society: Let us all join the pannational resistance to bring an end to the military dictatorship. The United States is the midwife, manipulator, and defender of the military dictatorship. The United States outwardly advocates development of democratic politics, but backs the military dictatorship behind the scenes. It is the United States that converted the discussion of constitutional revision in South Korea into the defend-the-Constitution scheme forced upon the people and brought today's situation to the brink of another tragic Kwangju incident.

The United States should withdraw from South Korea, taking the blame for the South Korean situation, which is heading toward bloodshed. The United States should not interfere in the internal affairs of South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u regime should step down from power, release all detainees, reinstate the political prisoners, abolish the 13 April measure, and revoke No Tae-u's nomination as a presidential candidate. Let us overthrow the military dictatorial regime with the struggle of all the masses.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee, Seoul, 19 June 1987



KIM YONG-SAM AGREES TO TALKS WITH CHON

SK222238 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The probability that the current political crisis will be settled through dialogue and compromise has got higher as the ruling party moved to realize a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam yesterday.

The Democratic Justice Party will undertake "far-reaching" measures in a few days to put politics and the social order back on the right track, based on opinions presented by opposition leaders and also by its own legislators in a Sunday caucus and Monday meeting of the Central Executive Council.

The measures now under consideration will include the resumption of talks on constitutional amendment and a choice between a referendum or general elections to determine the form of the next government, DJP sources said.

DJP chairman No Tae-u said yesterday the President accepted his "eager" recommendation that he hold a series of meetings with state elders and leaders of political parties to get their ideas for the solution of the current problems.

He said Chon's meetings would include a talk with Kim, president of the largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

The projected Chon-Kim meeting, the first between the two leaders, will be held tomorrow or the day after tomorrow as an exclusive affair "if the opposition leader insists on it," an informed DJP source said.

Chon met with former presidents Yun Po-son and Choe Kyu-ha yesterday apparently in accordance with No's recommendation.

No, who was given the DJP's presidential nomination on June 10, told reporters yesterday that he asked the President to "have a tete-a-tete talk with the RDP head open-mindedly without any condition to find clues to the crisis, the most serious one of the republic to date."

No's recommendation followed a rare free discussion for six hours Sunday by the DJP's lawmakers from which various suggestions of ways to tide over the current difficult situation were collected.

Stating obstacles to the inter-party dialogue would be removed "positively," the DJP chairman disclosed that Chon had agreed to his proposal for the lifting of the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung as well as to "special considerations" for detainees involved in the June 10 rallies.

The hard-line RDP has demanded the release of all the detainees and an amnesty and political reinstatement for Kim as well as an immediate lifting of the house detention of the leading critic of the Chon administration.

The RDP, which has long called for a talk between "real power holders," reacted to the appeasement gesture favorably. Its spokesman Kim Tae-yong said the party would accept the meeting, given the guarantee of an exclusive talk and the release of the arrested dissidents.

The DJP chairman said he had reported to and discussed with Chon, who also heads the party, a "wide range of measures for the development of democracy" in their one-hour-long meeting.

"Among them were the resumption of talks for constitutional reform, for instance," he said, the first high-level confirmation of the ruling camp's intention to withdraw the April 13 presidential decision that suspended unilaterally the debate until after the 1988 Olympics.

Many of them said that the choice of government style should be left in the hands of the people should the political parties fail to reach a consensus on the "critical" issue.

The government party has so far stuck to a parliamentary cabinet system while the opposition parties have demanded an administration led by a directly-elected president.

DJP spokesman Kim Chong-nam said: "Our party still holds the position that all issues should be solved through dialogue between our chairman No and heads of other parties." "Yet, we recommended that the President who takes ultimate responsibility for all state affairs, listen to opinions of figures from all walks of life."

#### Officials Discuss Date

SK230111 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP) -- A meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and Kim Yong-sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) is expected to be held on Wednesday or Thursday, an informed source in the ruling circle said Tuesday. The source said that the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the opposition party are discussing the date of the Chon-Kim meeting through unofficial channels.

Major agenda items include such issues as the retraction of Chon's April 13 decision to suspend debate on constitutional revision until after the Seoul Olympic games, amnesty for Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents, a political schedule after resumption of the debate on constitutional amendment and other democratization measures.

The meeting between Chon and Kim is expected to be a major turning point in reaching a breakthrough in the current political deadlock. The opposition forces have demanded for a long time that talks between the "real forces" of the ruling circle and the opposition camp, Chon-Kim meeting, be held, saying that is the only way to resolve the current political stalemate. The two leaders have never met each other since Chon took power in 1980. Kim was arrested at the same time as Chon took power and was banned from engaging in politics until 1984.

The DJP will announce measures in a few days to put the political and social order back on the right track, based on opinions presented by opposition leaders and also by its own legislators in a Sunday caucus and Monday meeting of the Central Executive Council.

The measures now under consideration will include the resumption of talks on constitutional amendment and a choice between a referendum or general elections to determine the structure of the next government, DJP sources said. The ruling circle is also considering lifting the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung and releasing those arrested in connection with recent opposition rallies.

The DJP plans to arrange a meeting between No, chairman of the DJP, and Kim Yong-sam following the Chon-Kim talks in order to present its options for ending the political stalemate.

No is expected to offer to immediately resume interparty discussion on constitutional revision, virtually retracting the April 13 decision. He is also considering a proposal that if the ruling and opposition parties fail to produce agreement within a certain time limit, the next president will be elected under the present Constitution, but under a revised presidential election law, the DJP sources said.

The DJP is also likely to propose that when the Constitution is revised by interparty consensus before the Seoul Olympics elections be held immediately after the games to form a new government in accordance with the new Constitution.

In case the ruling and opposition parties fail to reach a consensus by the time of the Olympics, the National Assembly would be dissolved and a general election called, according to the DJP's formula.

Meanwhile, RDP President Kim Yong-sam plans to meet Kim Tae-chung and other leaders of the opposition forces immediately after the house arrest order against Kim Tae-chung is lifted to discuss the opposition's strategies for the Chon-Kim talks.

KIM TAE-CHUNG TO BE RELEASED FROM HOUSE ARREST

OW230401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 23 KYODO -- President Chon Tu-hwan will announce as early as Tuesday a decision to free dissident leader Kim Tae-chung from house arrest as demanded by the opposition camp, sources said. Chon will also accept another opposition demand to release all those detained for antigovernment demonstrations since June 10, the sources said.

Chon and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam will meet Wednesday as agreed upon in a meeting with Chon and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the previous day, they said.

Kim Yong-sam, head of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, said Tuesday opposition demands must be met before he would attend a summit with the president.

Kim said he will press Chon to accept opposition demands to resume debates on constitutional amendments, call a national referendum on the form of a presidential election, release and reinstate Kim Tae-chung, and establish freedom of speech. Kim Yong-sam also said he strongly opposes a government proposal to form a transitional administration under the present Constitution if ruling and opposition camps fail to agree on constitutional amendments.

Meanwhile, President Chon, delivering a speech Tuesday in a ceremony marking the completion of an atomic power plant in South Cholla Province, called for gradual reforms through dialogue and compromise, according to YONHAP NEWS AGENCY. Chon said unlawful and violent means will never benefit anyone, urging Koreans to abide by the law and maintain order. YONHAP quoted Chon as saying he places great trust in national efforts that have helped solve many difficulties up to now but that he is worried about recent radical demonstrations.



RULING, OPPOSITION PARTIES RETURN TO NEGOTIATIONS

SK230009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 2

[By staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] The ruling camp and the opposition are attempting to stave off a political crisis over constitutional reform by returning to the negotiating table.

President Chon Tu-hwan is likely to meet with Kim Yong-sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, in a few days to discuss demands for "greater democracy."

Considering that Kim was virtually persona non grata in the ruling Democratic Justice Party only a few weeks ago, the prospect of talks between President Chon and the opposition leader marks a sharp change in the ruling party's outlook.

The RDP response to the ruling camp's overture is that it will not oppose the talks if President Chon and Kim meet alone.

The willingness to seek bipartisan compromise in reviving debate on constitutional reform reflects a shared sense of national crisis that may have been triggered by escalating street violence.

Students and citizens, daily demonstrating in major cities in the nation, are demanding the promotion of democracy and the resumption of constitutional debate.

The street violence has given the DJP the sense that it is not possible to realize one of its political goals -- a peaceful change of government -- without reversing the decision in April to suspend discussions on reform of the basic law.

Worries about an impending crisis were voiced by many DJP lawmakers in free discussion on current political problems Sunday.

Summing up Sunday's intraparty debate, a DJP lawmaker said yesterday that the participants concurred on the need for the resumption of dialogue on constitutional revision.

They also agreed that a new political schedule must replace the one based on the April 13 decision to halt constitutional debate, the lawmaker said.

Another question raised at the DJP meeting, he said, was how to get the approval of the people for a new political agenda.

DJP chairman No, who gathered DJP lawmakers' opinion Sunday, recommended to President Chon yesterday that he meet with Kim Yong-sam, and release Kim Tae-chung from house arrest.

He also recommended that the government release those detained for their participation in antigovernment mass rallies in Seoul June 10, which set off demonstrations throughout the nation.

No's recommendation reflects the ruling party's belief that an emergency measure, which the government once considered taking, is not a political cure-all though it may temporarily put down rampant antigovernment rallies.

History shows that after such a measure is lifted, students and dissidents rise up against the government again if the source of their grievances was not removed.

Another problem with an emergency measure is that it cannot be extended indefinitely because of the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

The successful staging of the Games would require voluntary mass participation of the Korean people, which is inconceivable if an emergency measure is in force.

Under the circumstances, the ruling party has opted to comfort the disgruntled people by removing the source of their grievances rather than by resorting to harsh action.

It is certain that negotiations on constitutional reform will resume. But resuming dialogue creates other problems.

One of the problems is what to do with DJP Chairman No Tae-u, who was elected presidential candidate of the ruling party at the party's national convention June 10.

With this problem in mind, No said he would not cling to his status as presidential candidate of the ruling party.

The government and the ruling party also have to consider what to about the change in government, scheduled for next February, should constitutional negotiations produce no compromise.

KIM YONG-SAM TO DEMAND 13 APR DECISION WITHDRAWAL

SK222358 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Opposition Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam yesterday said that he will demand the withdrawal of the April 13 presidential decision to freeze constitutional debate when he meets with President Chon Tu-hwan.

"I will also call for a plebiscite to enable the people to choose between a cabinet form of government and a presidential system based on direct elections," he said in a meeting with reporters at the Council for the Promotion of Democracy in the afternoon.

The opposition has demanded that the president be elected by a direct, popular vote.

Kim asserted that the withdrawal of the presidential decision is the only way to resolve the present difficulties. "There is still enough time for the nation to achieve constitutional reform (before President Chon steps down next February)," he said.

He said if the plebiscite is held, "It will provide the people, the government, opposition parties and all others with a victory."

The RDP leader said that when his meeting with President Chon is realized, he will also reiterate the opposition call for the release of political detainees who, according to him, total about 3,000 in number.

In addition, he said, he will repeat his party's demand for amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and others, and freedom of the press and speech.

Kim said that he has not yet received any formal proposal for talks with the President.

#### FORMER PRESIDENTS URGE SOLVING ISSUES THROUGH TALKS

SK222329 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday exchanged a wide range of views with two former presidents on the current social unrest and political turmoil at Chongwadae.

The President first met with expresident Yun Po-son for about an hour from 4 p.m. and later talked with Choe Kyu-ha, who is now chairman of the Advisory Council on State Affairs, for another hour.

The two former presidents urged Chon to resolve all political issues through dialogue and president Chon sympathized with their views, a presidential spokesman said.

The two ex-presidents advised President Chon to meet with as many people from all walks of life as possible as a way to wade through the current political crisis.

President Chon explained to his two predecessors the background of his April 13 decision to waive the partisan debates on constitutional reform until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Chon told them that he instructed ruling Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u to arrange talks between the political party leaders and himself when No visited Chongwadae with a set of recommendations.

No visited the President in the morning to brief him on his party's all inclusive program to tackle the political unrest.

President Chon was quoted as having expressed hope for a peaceful transition of government in an orderly atmosphere in February, next year.

Yun asked President Chon to take lenient measures against political detainees while refraining from resorting to physical force to solve the political issues.

Choe told President Chon to give greater authority to the ruling DJP in steering politics toward democratic development.

#### DJP MEMBERS HOLD CONFERENCE ON DEMOCRATIZATION

SK222347 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The caucus of the ruling Democratic Justice Party Sunday must have been one of the party's most "democratic" since its birth in 1981.

All DJP Assemblymen but five took part in panel meetings in 13 separate groups to discuss remedies for the current political crisis.



During the marathon conference held behind closed doors for about six hours, they championed opinions seeking full democracy which they didn't seem to have paid much attention to before.

The sudden change in the ruling party's attitude certainly came from their recognition of the seriousness of the current political situation likely to plunge into an irrevocable catastrophe, if handled recklessly.

So, they even touched such "taboo" issues as the political reinstatement of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and the acceptance of the opposition demand for a direct presidential election as cures.

The caucus began at the Central Political Training Institute in Karak-dong, southeastern Seoul, at 9:30 a.m. Of the total 147 lawmakers, 142 were present. The five absentees were House Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, Home Minister Ko Kon, Rep. Pong-chik who is ill in bed, and Reps. Hans Yang-sun and Kim Chae-ho who are on overseas trips.

In the general session prior to the panel discussion, Secretary General Yi Chun-ku surmised the reason for the unrest:

"The opposition party, dissident groups and the people demand the withdrawal of the April 13 step and the nullification because they do not believe our promise to revise the Constitution after the peaceful power transfer and the Seoul Olympics in 1988."

He added, "It is urgent our party take measures to dispel the people's suspicion that they have again been deceived under a political timetable laid out by our party."

After hearing a brief report from floor leader Yi Han-tong, chief vice whip Pak Chae-hong announced that the panel meeting would be held between 10 a.m. and 11:20 a.m., a general session to sum up the contents of the panel discussions between 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

However, Rep. Pae Song-tong raised an objection to the schedule, saying, "The discussion should be held without time limitation." Some lawmakers expressed their agreement with Pae's suggestion.

Rep. So Chong-hwa opposed, however, Pae's proposal, saying, "A meeting of secretaries general and floor leaders of the DJP and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party is scheduled at 3 p.m."

Son was immediately rebuked by some other lawmakers, including outspoken Rep. Yi Yong-hun. Then whip Yi Han-tong announced again that there would be no time limitation for the panel meeting.

Almost all Assemblymen held the identical view that the ruling camp is facing an "extraordinary" political situation which should be overcome not by emergency measures such as the imposition of martial law but by political compromise.

In some group meetings, lawmakers asked key officers if they really intend to settle the question through political means. "Is the caucus going to be just a formality prior to taking an emergency measure?" an assemblyman asked.

Some other panel groups maintained that there is no reason why the direct presidential election should be rejected and that the DJP members should even arm themselves with a determination to become an opposition party.

Some others, admittedly very small in number, expressed their opinions with regard to chairman presidential candidate No Tae-u's political status and the restoration of civil rights of Kim Tae-chung.

All the groups, except the panel of the lawmakers from Kyonggi Province, maintained in common that the talks for constitutional revision should be resumed promptly, the confinement of Kim Tae-chung to his house be lifted and those who were arrested for clamoring for the constitutional revision be set free.

The assemblymen from Kyonggi Province asserted, "Since the birth of the Fifth Republic, we have sacrificed ourselves for the realization of a just society and the development of democracy. Then what is our sin?"

A representative of the Kyonggi group maintained, "We should not be shaken by the violent riot instigated by our opponents."

The group from Kangwon Province finished its discussion in 50 minutes, while the panel of Seoul continued it for about three hours.

After hearing the outcome of the panel discussions, No told the general session, "I promise you that I will take your recommendations and advise into consideration in overcoming the political difficulties."

#### DISSIDENT GROUP CHAIRMAN ARRESTED FOR RALLIES

SK222355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The Seoul prosecution arrested Sunday night Kye Hun-che, acting chairman of dissident group Mintongnyon, for organizing the June 10th anti-government rallies.

Kye's arrest had been suspended due to illness, while 12 other dissident leaders charged with projecting the massive rally have been arrested since June 11. These include Yang Sun-chik, vice president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party; Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu and other leaders of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution.

Prosecution sources said the indictment of those arrested would be determined by July 9 at the latest.

#### STUDENTS CONTINUE CAMPUS PROTESTS, STREET RALLIES

SK230029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] About 8,500 students from 26 colleges and universities in Seoul yesterday staged antigovernment rallies and demonstrations on their campuses and in the streets. They held the demonstrations despite the fact that most schools have begun summer recess in the face of campus unrest.

Students from three major Seoul universities -- Seoul National, Korea and Yonsei -- held rallies on their respective campuses and vowed to participate in a joint student rally slated for today at Yonsei University "to win back a democratic Constitution."

At Seoul National University, about 500 students staged a rally around 3:50 p.m. and pledged to boycott the final examinations of the first semester even though the school will conduct the examinations during or after summer vacation.

The state-run university postponed end-of-term examinations last Friday in response to intensifying campus turmoil.

Boycotting the examinations scheduled for yesterday, about 2,000 Yonsei University students held a rally and marched off the campus. After resisting riot police, they staged violent antigovernment demonstrations in streets near the school.

About 800 Dongguk University students, hurling firebombs and stones, staged a demonstration in a street near Taehan Theater in Toegyero 3-ga for about 15 minutes before being forcibly dispersed by riot police around 3:50 p.m.

During the demonstration, the protesting students occupied the street, halting pedestrian and car traffic.

Similar on-campus demonstrations were reported at other Seoul universities, including Hanyang, Sungkyunkwan, Chungang, Sogang and Ehwa Woman's.

#### Students Defy Recess

SK222354 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Ignoring the early summer recess which went into effect few days ago, a large number of university students in Seoul and the provinces continue to come to the campuses to wage, without interruption, what they claim is a struggle for democratization.

Moreover, students of several universities have reportedly mapped out contingency plans, in preparation of the imposition of possible "extraordinary" measures by the government.

The student council of Korea University was learned to have told students to gather on the school campus in case martial law is proclaimed by the government.

Seoul National University students also formed a communication network among themselves which will go into operation in times of "emergencies" during vacation.

Yonsei University students reportedly finalized a plan to hold a large-scale protest rally on the school campus should a Yonsei student now in a coma from head injuries sustained during a demonstration die.

University students in Seoul, including Seoul National, Sunggungwan, Sogang and Ewha Womans Universities, gathered yesterday at their respective campuses, and decided to hold various events this week, the "Week for Realization of Democracy."

They also decided to stage a "Peace March" on June 25, the 37th anniversary of the breakout of the Korean War, under the sponsorship of the student representatives' council of universities in Seoul.

The situation is reportedly similar at provincial universities where a considerable number of students gather daily to hold anti-government rallies, even after the schools went into summer recess.

Students at Pusan and Chonnam national universities, for instance, continued to stage violent demonstration on and off campus despite summer recess, using the campuses as bases for launching "street struggles."

Most of the nation's universities entered into summer vacation earlier than usual because normal class schedules are disrupted by the violent wave of anti-government protest.

#### NCDC CONSIDERS POSTPONING 'PEACE MARCH'

SK222351 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The National Coalition for Democratic Constitution may postpone the projected "grand peace march" if a meeting between President Chon and RDP President Kim Yong-sam produces desirable results.

The NCDC, organizer of the antigovernment movement, decide to go ahead with the projected march on June 26 in a meeting of its executive members.

But they also agreed to watch the outcome of the "summit talks" for possible change in the plan, In Myong-chin, NCDC spokesman, said yesterday.

The dissident coalition earlier announced that it would launch a nationwide protest march sometime this week, possible on June 26, unless the government meets its demand for democratization steps by Monday.

The coalition asked for the retraction of the April 13 decision to postpone debate on constitutional change until after the Seoul Olympics, release of all prisoners held for participating in the June 10 protest rallies, guarantee of freedom of the press, assembly and demonstration and no use of tear gas.

#### PROSECUTION SCREENS DETAINED RALLIERS FOR RELEASE

SK230030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The prosecution has started to screen detained dissident figures who may be released, prosecution sources said yesterday.

The sources said students and opposition figures accused of playing relatively minor roles in street violence since June 10 could be released. But, they said, persons accused of arson or destruction of police facilities and vehicles may be excluded from the projected amnesty.

The prosecution in weighing leniency toward the arrested protesters in line with the ruling camp's decision to resolve the current political situation, the sources said.



The hardline Reunification Democratic Party has strongly called for the immediate release of those arrested since June 10 as a precondition for top-level political talks with the ruling camp.

Among the detainees are 13 key members of the newly formed National Coalition for Democratic Constitution which organized an abortive protest rally at the Anglican Church on June 10.

#### KIM YONG-SAM ON OLYMPICS UNDER NEW GOVERNMENT

SK230001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The 1988 Seoul Olympics should take place under a new government after the Constitution is rewritten, opposition Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam said yesterday.

"The Olympics should be held under a new government to be inaugurated after a democratic constitution is achieved," he said at a party meeting.

Kim asserted that the Seoul Olympics will create a festive mood among world peoples, including Koreans, only if they are staged under a new government.

"If the nation fails to realize democratization, it may be unable to stage the Olympics," he said.

#### DAILY SEES UNREST AS THREAT TO OLYMPIC GAMES

SK191140 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Bridge This Impasse -- We Urge the Resumption of Debate on Constitutional Revision Through Negotiations Between Politicians"]

[Text] 1. It is wondered if we are aboard a ship which has deviated from its regular route and has run aground while drifting due to engine trouble, and if passengers and crewmen have given up their own efforts for rescue, only blaming each other for the distress and exchanging disputes over who was right and who was wrong. Is it too much to compare our situation to a ship in distress in which no one is trying to patch up this dispute, no one wants to stop it, and we are passively counting down to the moment of sinking?

At this juncture, we intend to clarify our views for the sake of the country by again flashing distress signals in desperation.

A possibility for the normal operation of the extraordinary Assembly session, on which we have pinned our expectations, is limping, and efforts to redirect the political situation upward, such as substantial talks between power-holders No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam and talks among the heads of the four political parties, have been deadlocked or thwarted. This is the situation facing us.

The feasibility of political leaders getting together to resolve the difficult situation is gloomy because of knotty preconditions prior to their get-together.

Furthermore, difficulties are added to this because of their insistence on giving precedence to their prestige and on attaching a cause to their talks. The people see clearly that no one has removed greed for power from his mind. Anxiously and deplorably, no middle ground is seen despite the situation in which the two opposite sides find themselves: one side calls for pushing over the other side until it falls down without missing the favorable change, and the other side is determined not to be pushed over at any cost.

Moves on campus -- an irregular substantial force in the Korean political arena and a big variable capable of affecting it -- are becoming more unusual with each passing day. These days, the demonstrations, which were once waged mostly on campuses and were confined to confrontation with the police near campus gates, have now moved to the streets and have been augmented on a nationwide scale and are now assuming such features as putting a halt to and destroying the order of normalcy -- this is different from the characteristics of past demonstrations. The phenomenon of resorting to violence in the course of exchanging offensives and defenses at demonstration sites is ever escalating a sense of unrest and tension. Diverse slogans have been concentrated into two slogans -- "Abolish the Shelving of Constitutional Reform" and "Down With Dictatorship" -- which are identical to the slogans upheld by the pan-dissident circles. Surprise attacks, midnight demonstrations, and sit-in demonstrations have become new types of struggle. Also, they are likely to develop into demonstrations which are staged on a daily and long-term basis.

It is true that history repeats itself, but it does not reproduce with the same features. It is bound to vary in accordance with accumulated experiences and historical circumstances. Therefore, the 19 April, the 16 May, the 26 October, and the 17 May incidents will not be duplicated exactly. This is why it is feared more that, rather than the incident in Manila in February last year, an incident such as the tragedy of Saigon in April 1975 will recur in Seoul. We have learned the lesson from history that democratization is not accomplished only through demonstration and bloody resistance.

We keenly awaken ourselves to crises by perceiving the present reality as well as the past history in an open-minded manner -- genuinely by emptying our minds. Foreign correspondents have described the current Korean situation as a "state of civil war." There is no need to recall that during the confrontation between the North and South in the midst of division the North would engineer maneuvers for the South's self-ruin.

Apparently, we cannot profess that there is no indication that the antisystem forces, who deny the free democratic system and are trying to topple the order of capitalism, are maneuvering to capitalize on the antigovernment demonstration or to take initiative in it. At this very moment, malicious rumors and agitative slogans are spreading contagiously and ringing wildly throughout the country at the same time as tear gas is covering downtown areas.

There is a saying about burning down the barn to get rid of mice. In a word, what would be a wise way to counter this situation so as not to lose everything while gaining what we want?

If we are obsessed with nothing other than the perception that no one can enjoy civil rights or achieve a transfer of power without resorting to a forcible pushover, not by way of voting, this will lead us to the road of precipitating our doom. [paragraph continues]



This logic is also applicable to the miscalculation that power cannot be sustained without depending on bayonets or teargas canisters.

Indeed, only the Pyongyang side genuinely hopes that the clash between upward roaring outcries for democracy and public power coping with crises will bring about damage to each other, and a people's revolution or a military coup d'etat will occur.

2. Just as the incident at the Myongdong Cathedral was settled in a democratic and nonviolent way while impairing no one's dignity and honor, we are not exactly in a blind alley if we counter this impasse with reasoning and flexibility. Our society is never a sheer unidimensional society that functions only in accordance with polarized actions and counteractions following only the logic of black and white. It is a diverse and multidimensional society where the other side enjoys baseball games between professionals, lights remain turned on in libraries, and fun fairs overflow with picnickers while one side stages a demonstration. Therefore, the all-people totalitarianism, in which all people are subject to the leadership of one man or one faction, cannot exist and be conceived. The harmony of being faithful to one's own role while honoring those of others constitutes the structure of our society -- a society with undisturbed harmony in coexistence.

In reality, it is time that we begin to seek not the politics of the-ruler-and-the-ruled relations bound by authoritarianism and by the practice of cleaving to nominal causes, but politics oriented in practical interests and rationalism. Politicians are now obliged to accept and put into practice the people's consensus that there must be something different from what we have if this consensus has been made. The aftermath of demonstrations still remains, and the present knotty situation has been created because there has existed only the single-track rule, which has failed to correctly comprehend public sentiments, and there has echoed another uncompromising outcry demanding complete victory.

Furthermore, now is the time for politicians, students, and people to stop getting overheated and going at overdrive and to restore cool reasoning with a view to preventing the tragedy of self-ruin from recurring in this land. Also, the politicians are responsible for carrying out this work. Only those politicians who discard self-interest and selfish greed and party interests and artifices and who sacrifice themselves for national interests and welfare should be allowed to remain in the political arena. Those politicians who committed gross mistakes in the past or who blindly obey their superiors without faith must retire completely from the political stage. Only then can a new political order free from the stereotyped practice be established.

Under this presupposition, those conscientious politicians with substantial power, who will truly take responsibility for the future political situation, should unreservedly meet without any precondition and discuss present and future national affairs. It is believed that they should commence realistic political negotiations with the attitude of clinging to or confining themselves to ideals or nominal causes. Since political negotiations are not a showdown, they are carried out with enough time, with unfettered minds, and on the basis of give and take. Repeating these courses are the essence of politics. We expect that this type of negotiation will begin first by realizing talks between substantial power-holders -- No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam. In other words, we expect them to resume wide-scope debate over constitutional revision -- also the desire of the people -- and to reach a compromise. It is believed that the people, to say nothing of the hardliners on each side, should watch with self-restraint and patience as the two camps realize talks between substantial power-holders and bear fruition in these talks. The people will anxiously wait for this result with unquenchable thirst.

Of course, the focal points of negotiations are the timing of constitutional revision and subsequent political schedules. Frankly, the question of accomplishing democratization is not necessarily linked to the system of power -- the presidential system or the cabinet system. On the contrary, the people are more interested in who takes power, how long he rules, and how he rules the country. This is also the key content and core of politics. Therefore, the government and the ruling party should clarify, through commitment, when and in what form they will revise the Constitution and what political schedules they conceive so that the people can be convinced of this commitment, are not suspicious of a possibility for its fulfillment, and are not restless. This is the way to open the bright and broad path of politics and to follow the aspirations of the people.

President Chon Tu-hwan on many occasions has promised his honorable resignation next February and the people support and believe the fulfillment of this promise. The smooth holding of the Seoul Olympics that he earnestly asked for is the aspiration of all mankind, except for the Pyongyang side, as well as of our people. Our people take an ever-higher pride in hosting mankind's common festival -- a sports function, but the symbol of freedom and peace. Also, preparations for the Olympic games -- almost perfect preparations -- are being made smoothly. If we fail to hold the Olympics or if we host crippled games because of our political situation as well as the subversive maneuvers of the Pyongyang side, we will be branded as a disabled people in the international community. We must not spoil the Olympics due to political schedules nor must we drag democratization and deal lightly with political negotiations.

Even though we bring the rose of democracy into full blossom in the land of "primitive politics" which does not hold the Olympics, violating our promise and failing in its obligation before the world will not earn us anyone's praise and this dishonor will never be erased. It is our prayer that in this era of the global village, nothing will ever happen to defame the people because of the greed, dignity, and obstinacy of some people or a group. All the people should tide over this difficult situation with self-restraint, patience, and single-hearted patriotism.

#### U.S. CONGRESS PONDERES ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

SK230330 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Adverse Effect That Can Be Created by Anti-ROK U.S. Economic Sanctions"]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. House and Senate have been busy on the Korean situation. Among other things, the bill on 1987 ROK democracy put forth jointly by three senators, including Edward Kennedy, and a member of the House of Representatives, and the resolution on Korea proposed by Representative Stephen Solarz and approved by the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs are noteworthy.

The content of the bill put forth by Senator Kennedy was about imposing economic sanctions on Korea until it improves basic human rights; the content of the resolution proposed by Representative Solarz was an expression of regret over the ROK Government's decision to elect the next president under the current election system, and was a call for the ROK ruling and opposition parties to resume dialogue soon.

To some extent, these moves on Korea by the U.S. Congress are not new, because the U.S. Congress, in the past, also adopted resolutions and imposed economic sanctions against South Africa and Chile on many occasions.

However, we must confess that we have mixed feelings about the two steps by the U.S. Congress. Above all, Representative Solarz' resolution is very meaningful, because it has shown the fundamental direction of democratization in Korea. We think it is more than the opinion of a congressman of the United States, which we believe to be the best democratic country and the best human rights country. Whether we will accommodate it or ignore it is the question of choice that we must settle.

Meanwhile, the bill for anti-ROK economic sanctions put forth by Senator Kennedy is somewhat unimpressive. Last year Korea recorded a more than \$7.2 billion trade surplus with the United States. Thanks to this, Korea has recorded a trade surplus of \$4.2 billion for the first time in history.

This year ROK-U.S. trade is increasing further. In May our trade surplus with the United States stood at \$970 million, a \$200 million increase compared to April. If this trend continues, Korea will easily record an \$8 billion trade surplus this year.

Accordingly, it is certain that the economic sanctions proposed by Senator Kennedy and others, such as the refusal of new loans for Korea, the reduction of items placed under the Generalized System of Preferences, and the call for U.S. overseas investment companies to refuse to offer warranties on investments in Korea, will affect ROK exports to the United States. But how decisive an influence will this have on the ROK political development?

Moreover, Korea also imports from the United States, while exporting to it. Last year it imported \$6.5 billion worth of U.S. products. The drastic increase in the exchange value of the dollar and the import liberalization this year forecast that our markets will expand for U.S. farm products and service industries, as well as for its industrial goods. At present, we are trying to properly seek reciprocal trade with the United States.

Even if these facts can be ignored, U.S. economic pressure will directly affect the Korean working people and industries. There is no guarantee that their concern about their livelihood will not turn into ill feelings against the United States.

The earnestness displayed in proposing economic sanctions is understood. However, we think that the expression of such earnestness by U.S. congressmen through economic sanctions is unreasonable.

#### U.S. UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE ARRIVES FOR TALKS

SK210138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Edwin Derwinski, U.S. undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology, arrived in Seoul yesterday for consultations with Korean Government officials.

During his five-day visit, Derwinski will meet with Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su. He will also meet with No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and other Korean politicians.

Derwinski flew into Seoul from Singapore where foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations held a meeting. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz attended the ASEAN meeting.



PREMIER MAUNG MAUNG KHA TO TOUR INDONESIA 'SOON'

BK220735 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today that U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, will soon pay a goodwill visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of President Suharto.

AFP SAYS BO MYA REPLACED AS REBEL FRONT LEADER

BK191322 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Bangkok, June 19 (AFP) -- Karen leader Major General Bo Mya has been replaced as head of the National Democratic Front (NDF), allying Burma's 10 rebel ethnic minorities during the organisation's congress near eastern Burma's border with Thailand, a rebel source said here Friday.

Saw Morea, of the Kayah tribe's Karenni People's Liberation Organisation (KPLO), was elected new president Monday of the NDF, of which he is a co-founder, the Karen-affiliated source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The source requested anonymity.

BURMESE AIRWAYS PLANE LOST IN GOLDEN TRIANGLE

BK221530 Hong Kong AFP in English 1459 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Rangoon, June 22 (AFP) -- Burmese authorities have launched a search for a Burma Airways aircraft, carrying more than 40 people on a flight to eastern Burma, which has been reported missing, official sources said here Monday.

The Fokker F-27, with 40 passengers and crew members abroad, was reported missing Sunday while on its way to an airport in the Golden Triangle area, where the borders of Laos, Thailand and Burma converge, the sources said.

Informed sources said the plane lost contact 15 minutes after it left Heho Airport in the southern Shan State capital of Taunggyi, 170 kilometers (100 miles) southwest of the former royal capital of Mandalay and 200 kilometers (120 miles) north of the border with Thailand.

The plane was on a scheduled flight to Monghsat, 240 kilometers (150 miles) to the east, over rugged terrain in the densely-forested Golden Triangle known for its opium-growing hills.

No details of the passengers aboard the plane were available. The authorities said that the search for plane had yielded no results so far and that an official report on the incident is expected Tuesday.

Burma Airways maintains a fleet of seven Fokker F-27's and three F-28's for domestic and external commercial flights.

MALAYSIAFOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ASEAN MEETING

BK211025 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] The European Community, EC, is likely not to impose the proposed levy on imported vegetable oil although there have been no indications that it would drop the proposal.

The foreign minister, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, told newsmen this in Kuala Lumpur after returning from the ASEAN ministerial and postministerial meeting in Singapore.

The levy, which the EC had proposed to its 12-member governments, is intended to cut down production of Europe's own vegetable oil and help reduce the surplus in the market and stabilize or bring prices back to the 1983-85 level. The proposed levy, which means more than double the price of imported Malaysian palm oil, has yet to be discussed by the EC Council of Ministers. Datuk Abu Hassan also said that the ASEAN economic ministers meeting, scheduled to be held in Singapore next month, would continue discussing the matter and bringing it up again with their EC counterparts.

On the proposed concept of Southeast Asia nuclear weapons free zone, Datuk Abu Hassan said that despite the U.S. opposition to such a concept, ASEAN would continue in its efforts to realize it. In fact, ASEAN has directed the drafting committee to continue its work. He said ASEAN needs to complete the work on the concept's details first.

On Japan's reaction to the concept, the foreign minister said the country had left the matter for ASEAN to decide.

PRC VICE FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES 22 JUN

BK220748 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Chinese Finance Vice Minister Tian Yinong arrived in Kuala Lumpur today for a 5-day visit to Malaysia. Mr Tian, who is leading a six-man delegation, told reporters on arrival that he hoped that cooperation between Malaysia and China, particularly in the field of finance, will be further strengthened. He said that China and Malaysia were both developing nations and each had its own strong points which should be studied by the other to overcome their short comings.

Mr Tian and his delegation will call on Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin this afternoon, and tomorrow they will attend the briefing on the Malaysian economy. On Wednesday, they will visit Bank Negara [Central Bank] and the Rubber Research Institute in Sungei Buluh before leaving for Melaka on Thursday. Mr Tian and his delegation will visit the Kelang port on Friday.

SINGAPOREASEAN MINISTERS ISSUE 'JOINT COMMUNIQUE'

## 'Part I'

BK191243 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun 87

["Joint Communique on the 20th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Singapore, Part I"]

[Text] The 20th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held in Singapore from 15 to 16 June 1987 was formally opened by His Excellency Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of the Republic of Singapore. Attending the meeting were His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Bolkiah, minister for foreign affairs of Brunei Darassalam; His Excellency Professor Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; His Excellency Datuk Haji Abu Hassan Omar, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia; His Excellency Dr Salvador Laurel, vice president and secretary for foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines; His Excellency S. Dhanabalan, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Singapore; His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of Thailand; and their respective delegations. His Excellency Roderick Yong, secretary general of the ASEAN Secretariat and his staff also attended the meeting. His Excellency Brian Amini, high commissioner of Papua New Guinea to Singapore, as the representative of the minister of foreign affairs of Papua New Guinea, attended the open sessions as special observer. His Excellency S. Dhanabalan, minister for foreign affairs of Singapore chaired the meeting. His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila was elected vice chairman.

## Opening Address [subhead]

His Excellency Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, in his opening address, noted that ASEAN's 20-year track record of regional cooperation had contributed to economic growth, social progress, and political stability and made ASEAN a credible organization. However, fundamental changes were taking place and the next 20 years would test ASEAN's ability and ingenuity as it charts new path to growth and stability. The prime minister added that four big Pacific powers -- the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union -- were all in the midst of basic change. The outcome of their exertions to break through their respective problems would settle the new balance of the competing forces in the Pacific. The prime minister remarked that the Soviet Union and China had to make changes in their systems to import dynamism into their economies. Their dilemma was how to make economic systems more efficient and productive without significant loss of the total political control to which their communist parties had been accustomed.

The prime minister observed that the United States faced the problem of declined competitiveness to export its abundant natural resources, technological knowledge and skills, and its lead in the scientific and industrial fields. It had the [word indistinct] and the political will to address the root causes of its enormous budget and trade deficit. The prime minister added that it was in ASEAN's interest to have America recover its competitiveness and become a creditor, not debtor nation. If it did not, the American position as the anchorman of the world security would be gradually reduced. Furthermore, the American market was ASEAN's most important. A [word indistinct] of American [word indistinct] would have serious consequences for ASEAN.



On Japan, the prime minister noted that it faced the problems it had created for its trading partners through its massive trade surpluses. Japan had to move away from export-led growth to domestic demands. Japan was capable of a major role in international economic system and it could help revitalize it. This could counter the protectionist tide and set an example for the world by opening its market, generating domestic growth, and investing abroad, including investing in ASEAN. ASEAN looks to Japan to increase economic cooperation with ASEAN through more investment and more trade.

On ASEAN's major security problem -- the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea -- the prime minister noted that the chances for a negotiated settlement had increased. There has been reassessment of the position in Moscow and Hanoi and an eventual Kampuchean settlement through negotiations followed by withdrawal from Kampuchea was more likely than continuing Vietnamese defiance. Hanoi knew its isolation was the direct result of its [word indistinct] policies, and this isolation has inflicted too heavy a burden on its economy. The prime minister pointed out that ASEAN was willing to help work out an honorable (?scenario) with respect to the Kampuchean people's rights as well as the security interests of Vietnam. The prime minister added that Vietnam need not leave the solution of its Kampuchean dilemma to just the Soviets and China. ASEAN participation under the UN auspices was likely to lead to a better solution for Vietnam and the region.

The prime minister remarked that the ASEAN countries themselves were undergoing major changes. The generation born when ASEAN was formed 20 years ago had come of age. They would have to learn, without repeating the errors of the past, that ASEAN cooperation was infinitely preferable to the continuous strife and confrontation which results when competing national interests were allowed free rein. The leaders of ASEAN were also preparing the way for younger leaders to take charge. Much depended upon whether this second generation of leaders was able to maintain the pragmatic working relationship of the older leaders.

The prime minister noted that the ASEAN countries should restructure their economies and prepare themselves for the next surge of high economic activity. It is the vitality of the international economic system that decides ASEAN's fortunes. The ASEAN countries would do well to recognize that if they took steps which diminish the flow of capital, goods and services between themselves, they would harm each other. On the other hand, by increasing cooperation all would benefit by way bigger foreign investment, more industrialization, and greater growth in trade and tourism. The prime minister also referred to the ASEAN summit at the end of this year. ASEAN cooperation and solidarity could improve economic growth for all. It was time to move forward and open up a new phase of ASEAN cooperation. The prime minister concluded by stating that the ministerial meeting should help ensure that the future of ASEAN would be as constructive and fruitful as the last 20 years had been.

#### Third ASEAN Summit [subhead]

The foreign minister reviewed the progress of the preparations for the 3d ASEAN Summit to be held in Manila from 14 to 16 December 1987. They took note of the report of the chairman of the high-level steering committee on the progress of the summit preparations. They agreed that efforts should be intensified to ensure that the summit should be able to provide impetus toward qualitative improvement in intra-ASEAN economic cooperation, the strengthening of the ASEAN machinery, the intensification of ASEAN cooperation at all levels, and the enhancement of ASEAN [word indistinct] economic relations, particularly with its dialogue partners.

The foreign ministers noted that new initiatives for the strengthening of ASEAN economic and functional cooperation, external relations, and the ASEAN machinery have been proposed and that the relevant issues committee of the high-level steering committee are carefully examining these proposals. They also agreed that concrete measures should be devised to channel the energy of the youth toward the strengthening of the political commitment to ASEAN of future generation.

The foreign ministers were pleased to note that the summit has generated widespread interest not only among ASEAN governments, but also in the private sector, research institutions, and academic circles. In particular, the group of 14 of the ASEAN chambers of commerce and industry and the research institutions in member countries have organized a series of seminars and conferences aimed at identifying and recommending the initiatives for consideration at the summit. In this regard, the foreign ministers expressed their appreciation for the keen interest shown by the private sector in pursuing closer ASEAN cooperation.

#### Situation in Kampuchea [subhead]

The foreign ministers examined the situation in Kampuchea and expressed their deep concern over Vietnam's continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea. The foreign ministers reiterated ASEAN's conviction that Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea constitutes a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea, now in its 9th year, also violated the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the right of the Kampuchean people to self determination. The invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam continued to pose a grave threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, thus endangering international peace and security.

The foreign ministers viewed with concern Vietnam's continued reliance on a military solution in Kampuchea. They deplored the Vietnamese artillery attacks on civilian refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border and Vietnamese violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity through military incursions. They condemned Vietnam for its occupation of the hills at Chong Bok inside Thailand and called on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Thai territory. The foreign ministers also reiterated their full support for Thailand's action in the exercise of its legitimate rights of self defense and reaffirmed their solidarity with the government and people of Thailand.

The foreign ministers once again called for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea based on a total withdrawal of foreign forces, restoration of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, self determination for the Kampuchean people under UN auspices, and the achievement of national reconciliation in Kampuchea. They called on Vietnam to accept an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea. The foreign ministers reaffirmed the validity of the ASEAN foreign ministers joint appeal for Kampuchean independence of 20 September 1983 and reiterated their support for the CGDK eight-point proposal. They also called upon the international community to continue to support the proposal.

The foreign ministers reaffirmed their support for the CGDK under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. They were heartened by the military successes achieved by the nationalist resistance forces against the Vietnamese occupation. The foreign ministers also recorded their warm appreciation of the international community for its continued support of the CGDK. They saw the overwhelming support for the resolution on the situation in Kampuchea at the 41st UN General Assembly as clear evidence of the international community's disapproval of Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea.

The foreign ministers also expressed their gratitude to the president of ICK [International Conference on Kampuchea], His Excellency (Leopold Gratz), for his untiring efforts in helping to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem. Recognizing the important contribution made by the ICK ad hoc committee, they expressed their sincere thanks its chairman, His Excellency Massamba Sabre of Senegal and to all its members for their commitment to a peaceful settlement. The foreign ministers recorded their gratitude to the UN secretary general, His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, for his commendable efforts in the search for a comprehensive political settlement in the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions and also the special representative of the UN secretary general for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia, His Excellency Rafiuddin Ahmad. The foreign ministers reiterated their belief that the UN has an important and constructive role to play in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

The foreign ministers reviewed the diplomatic efforts of ASEAN to help achieve a comprehensive and durable political settlement for the Kampuchean people. For the Kampuchean problem, they reaffirmed ASEAN's commitment to continue efforts in seeking such solutions in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions on the situation in Kampuchea. In this regard, they expressed their appreciation to the foreign minister of Indonesia, His Excellency Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, for the useful role he has played as ASEAN interlocutor with Vietnam and his endeavors to explore and broaden options available for a settlement to the Kampuchean problem. The foreign ministers were of the view that Vietnam's basic position on Kampuchea has not changed despite its recent attempt to give the impression of flexibility. This was also evident in Vietnam's outright rejection of the CGDK eight-point proposal. They deplored the lack of any genuine efforts so far on the part of Vietnam for a political settlement as called for by an overwhelming majority of countries in the United Nations. They hoped the new leadership in Vietnam will show a willingness to find a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem. The foreign ministers called on the international community not to forget the plight of the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the Vietnamese aggression. They called on all countries, including the Soviet Union, to urge Vietnam to settle the Kampuchean problem peacefully.

#### Indochinese Refugees [subhead]

The foreign ministers reviewed the refugee situation and expressed deep concern over the serious plight of the Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons uprooted because of the continuing Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. The ministers deplored the shelling and firing into civilian camps at the Thai-Kampuchean border. They recalled, in particular, the Vietnamese shelling on 31 May 1987 on the UN-assisted Site 2 camp on Thai soil in which seven Kampucheans were killed and several wounded. They condemned the Vietnamese incursions into Thai territory. These incidents have caused casualties not only to the civilian Kampuchean population but also to the Thai villagers living near the border.

The foreign ministers noted that since the invasion of Kampuchea in 1978, hundreds of thousands of Indochinese refugees have fled their countries and have taken temporary refuge in the ASEAN countries, and they were gravely concerned that while resettlement in third countries was slowing down, the influx of Vietnamese refugees and illegal immigrants by sea to the ASEAN countries, especially Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, and Indonesia, has continued unabated. The foreign ministers were in agreement that the responsibility for a continuing exodus of Indochinese refugees and illegal immigrants and their suffering and hardship lay with Vietnam. They called on Vietnam to put an end to the exodus of refugees and illegal immigrants to the neighboring countries.



To emphasize their grave concern over the seriousness of the refugee problem, the foreign ministers issued a joint statement on 14 June. The foreign ministers appealed to the international community to continue to render assistance in relieving the plight of the Indochinese refugees and displaced persons, especially those living along the Thai-Kampuchean border who have the greatest and the most urgent need for such international assistance while the conflict in Kampuchea continues. In their view, these refugees and displaced persons should ultimately be resettled in third countries or voluntarily repatriated to their countries of origin.

While the foreign ministers reaffirmed the continuing adherence of the ASEAN countries to the generally accepted humanitarian principles, they also reiterated the understanding that there should be no residual refugee problem in the ASEAN countries. The foreign ministers thanked the UN secretary general for his continuing support and humanitarian role in helping to alleviate the plight of the Indochinese refugees and displaced persons. The foreign ministers also commended the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, or UNHCR, for his assistance and continuing efforts in the Indochinese refugee resettlement program and in the screening of Laotian refugees in Thailand. They also commended the UNHCR for organizing the Orderly Departure Program from Vietnam which is one of the most effective means of resettlement of the refugees in third countries. They also recorded their sincere gratitude to the former UN secretary general's special representative for coordination of Kampuchean humanitarian assistance program, Mr Tatsuro Kanuki, for his outstanding contributions. They welcomed his successor, MR. S.A.M.S. Kibria, to the post and assured him of their cooperation. The ministers also reiterated their deep appreciation to the UN Border Relief Operation for its commendable contributions in cooperation with the World Food Program, the office of the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross, other organizations and voluntary agencies concerned toward relieving the suffering of Indochinese refugees and displaced persons.

'Part II'

BK211119 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 87

["Joint communique of the 20th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Singapore, Part II"]

[Text] Review of ASEAN Cooperation [subhead]

The foreign ministers review the progress made in ASEAN cooperation and noted with satisfaction the extensive programs and activities carried out in the past year to promote ASEAN objectives. The foreign ministers also noted the preparations made for the Third ASEAN Summit. The foreign ministers expressed their appreciation to other ASEAN ministers for their continued efforts to promote further cooperative endeavours within their respective areas of responsibility. They noted with satisfaction that a number of ministerial meetings were held, particularly the 18th ASEAN Economic Ministers' Meeting, the Sixth Meeting of ASEAN Labor Ministers, the Sixth Meeting of ASEAN Economic Ministers on Energy Cooperation, and the Eighth Meeting of ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry. These meetings resulted in many decisions being carried out and several projects being implemented thus contributing to further enhance ASEAN cooperation.

The foreign ministers noted the progress that was achieved in ASEAN economic cooperation. Among the achievements were the improvement made to the ASEAN industrial joint venture scheme, the conclusion of the agreement on preferential shortlisting of ASEAN contractors to promote the development of the construction industry in the ASEAN region, the agreement by the ASEAN central bank, monetary authorities to extend the ASEAN (?swap) arrangement for another 5 years, and the doubling of the available credit line from \$100 million to \$200 million, or \$40 million for a member country, the proposed establishment of an ASEAN (?tourist) information center in Kuala Lumpur, and continued efforts to promote ASEAN as one tourist destination, the establishment of an ASEAN-EC [word indistinct] management research and training center in Jakarta, the establishment of the ASEAN [words indistinct] research and training center, and the upgrading of the ASEAN insurance pool to [word indistinct] cooperation with an initial [word indistinct] capital of \$3 million.

The foreign ministers noted with satisfaction the continued attention [words indistinct] covering youth and women researches, and this as well as social, cultural, media, educational, and health workers. These activities have further promoted ASEAN awareness and the sense of regional identity among the ASEAN peoples. The foreign ministers signed the supplementary agreement to amend the basic agreement on ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures [AIJV] which will raise the minimum from 50 percent to 75 percent. The foreign ministers margin of tariff preference for AIJV products from 50 per cent to 75 percent. [as heard] The foreign ministers were of view that the 20th anniversary of ASEAN marks a significant milestone in its history, and noted that various activities would be carried out by member countries on this official occasion.

#### Private Sector and Nongovernmental Organizations [subhead]

The foreign ministers commended the private sector, including the ASEAN-CCI [Chamber of Commerce and Industry], the research institutions in member countries, and the ASEAN nongovernmental organizations for continuing involvement in ASEAN activities, and for its keen interests in exploring new initiative for future ASEAN cooperation. They encourage such a development, and expressed the hope that extensive and wider cooperation within the private sector would enhance intra-ASEAN cooperation.

#### Drugs [subhead]

The foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with the close cooperation among ASEAN senior officials on drugs, and between and among member countries in combatting illicit drugs and commended the continued efforts and contributions made by nongovernmental organizations in the eradication of drug abuse. The foreign ministers commended the untiring effort of the United Nations secretary general and those of the various bodies within the UN system in combatting the drug problem.

The foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that ASEAN efforts in soliciting support of international community to cooperate intensively in combatting the spread of drug abuse and trafficking had achieved fruitful results. Pursuant to the UN General Assembly Resolution 40/122 of 1985, the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking will be held in Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987. ASEAN expressed its gratitude and appreciation to those countries which have given their support for the candidacies of Malaysia and Thailand for the posts of president and vice president of the conference respectively. At that conference, ASEAN will play a leading role to ensure that the fight against the drug menace will be waged relentlessly by international community.



The foreign ministers commended the recent workshop to establish an ASEAN network [word indistinct] against drug abuse. Further encouragement should be given to involved parents in complementing supplementary force to combat drug abuse among the younger generation.

#### Cooperation With Dialogue Partners [subhead]

The foreign ministers noted that further progress had been made in ASEAN cooperation with its dialogue partners, namely Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States. They further noted that a number of new projects are being implemented under the UNDP funding. They expressed their appreciation for the cooperation that the dialogue partners under UNDP [United Nations Development Program] had rendered to ASEAN development projects which produced concrete and positive results. The foreign ministers stressed that in the conduct of its dialogues with the developed countries ASEAN would continue to attach great importance to commercial and industrial cooperation, market access, investment, and technology transfer. They expressed the hope that further progress would be made in these areas.

The foreign ministers reviewed the ASEAN-Australian dialogue relations. They noted with appreciation Australia's substantial assistance over the years which significantly contributed to ASEAN development cooperation efforts. They also noted that the ASEAN-Australia economic cooperation program was undergoing a comprehensive review. They instructed their senior officials to hold consultations within the framework of the ASEAN-Australia forum concerning the future direction of the (?AAECT) [expansion unknown].

The foreign ministers noted the positive outcome of the Fourth ASEAN-Canada Joint Cooperation Committee Meeting in Bangkok in November 1986. The foreign ministers also noted with appreciation that Canada's decision to fully fund the ASEAN Human Resources Development Project, to increase the ASEAN scholarship fund for ASEAN nationals to study in Canada, and to embark on the second phase of the ASEAN forestry [word indistinct] in Thailand. The foreign ministers further noted the decisions of the private sectors of ASEAN and Canada to promote closer cooperation through the establishment of the ASEAN-Canada Business Council [words indistinct] Canada efforts to encourage trade and investment cooperation with ASEAN. The foreign ministers also noted that the ASEAN-Canada economic cooperation agreement had been renewed for a further period of 2 years from 1 June 1987.

The foreign ministers expressed satisfaction for the successful conclusion of the Fifth ASEAN-Six Ministerial Meeting in Jakarta in October 1986. The substantive and frank exchange of views at the meeting on political and economic issues of mutual interests had contributed to a better understanding of each other's position. They stressed the importance of [words indistinct] decision to establish the joint investment committee in the ASEAN capitals, and expressed hope that this committee would contribute to the promotion of European investment in the ASEAN region. The foreign ministers noted the successful conclusion of the Seventh ASEAN-EEC Joint Cooperation Committee [JCC] meeting in Jakarta April to May 1987, including the agreement on the need for new and concerted efforts to promote industrial cooperation between the two regions. They expressed satisfaction with the implementation of several projects in the past year, and the approval of several new projects at the JCC meeting. The foreign ministers reviewed the ASEAN-Japan dialogue relations, and expressed satisfaction that ASEAN and Japan had signed a memorandum of understanding to extend the agreement on the ASEAN promotion center on trade, investment, and tourism, for a further period of 5 years beginning from May 1987. They were confident that the extension would facilitate the increase of Japanese investment in ASEAN, promote access of ASEAN products to the Japanese market, and increase the flow of Japanese tourists to the ASEAN region.

The foreign ministers noted with appreciation Japan's response to the call of the ASEAN economic ministers at the 18th meeting in August 1986 to help reduce the debt burdens of ASEAN countries. They expressed the hope that further reduction in the interest rate and other similar measures could be taken by Japan to further relieve ASEAN economic burdens.

The foreign ministers noted with satisfaction the positive outcome of the (?eighth) ASEAN-New Zealand dialogue in Wellington in April 1987. At this dialogue, both sides agreed to prioritize the areas of development cooperation, and to focus future projects on trade and investment promotion activities and interinstitutional linkage in the professional, academic, commercial, scientific, and technological fields. Concerning regional and international trade matters, ASEAN and New Zealand officials held informal consultations in Bandar Seri Begawan in April 1987.

On the GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] issue, the foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with the New Zealand Government's positive response to the ASEAN request list of products for reinstatement at developed countries' tariff rates for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore. The foreign ministers noted that the firm action taken by President Ronald Reagan in vetoing the Jenkins Bill and [words indistinct] budget and trade deficits in the United States, protectionist pressures in the Congress would continue to threaten ASEAN export interests and put fourth the U.S. Administration to take protectionist measures against ASEAN exports. They urged that protectionism should continue to be resisted in the interest of all countries.

The foreign ministers recalled the decision of ASEAN economic ministers in August 1986 to continue to (?explore) the ASEAN-U.S. initiatives and the discussion between ASEAN and the United States and their seventh dialogue in Singapore in May 1986. They noted that the ASEAN memorandum on the [word indistinct] had held exploratory tentacle discussions during [words indistinct] meeting in November 1984. The foreign ministers [words indistinct]. The foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that the UNDP had allocated [word indistinct] U.S. dollars for ASEAN development projects [words indistinct] 1987 to 1991, and that a number of projects were implemented with several new project documents signed in the past year.

#### SHULTZ DISCUSSES REFUGEES PROBLEM AT ASEAN MEETING

BK200149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Singapore -- The refugee problem in Thailand was widely discussed when Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila held separate talks with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and EC Commissioner Claude Cheysson here yesterday.

Shultz told Sitthi that the U.S. will continue to take 9,000 Hmongs for resettlement each year.

Sitthi said Thailand appreciates the U.S. commitment. But he also urged the U.S. to take another 20,000 lowland Laotians and all the remaining Khmer refugees in Khao-I-Dang, numbering about 15,000 and the 9,000 Vietnamese "boat people" from camps in Thailand.

Sitthi also asked the U.S. to help persuade Laos to cooperate in the voluntary repatriation of Laotians in Thai camps.

In the meeting between Sitthi and Cheysson, progress in the international efforts to organize a programme for the repatriation of Laotians was examined.

Cheysson pledged full EC support to this programme which if materialized, will involve the construction of resettlement villages in Laos for the repatriated Laotians whose safety and well-being will be guaranteed by the UNHCR for two years.

Laos recently informed the EC Commission of its intention to station an envoy in Brussels in order to coordinate EC's development assistance to Laos.

Not only the proposed resettlement villages, but also the surrounding areas of the villages will be developed by western funds, according to Cheysson.

Sitthi told Cheysson that Thailand welcomes the programme and hopes that it will help clear out all remaining Laotian refugees in Thailand.

#### 4 'MARXIST' CONSPIRATORS RELEASED, 6 MORE DETAINED

BK221032 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Four women among the 16 people arrested a month ago under the Internal Security Act were freed early yesterday morning.

At the same time, the government announced that it had detained another six people.

Roman Catholic Church worker Vincent Cheng, the key figure in the Marxist plot revealed by the government, is being detained for two years, the Home Affairs Ministry said.

The remaining 11 arrested on May 21 will be held for a year each, but they will be released earlier if they satisfy the government that they have mended their ways and are no longer a security threat.

The new arrests yesterday of three women and three men were also in connection with the Marxist plot.

Those picked up were a Harvard-trained businessman, a woman lawyer, a Singapore Polytechnic lecturer, two officials of the Singapore Polytechnic Students Union (SPSU) and former SPSU activist.

Their involvement in the plot came out during interrogations of those arrested earlier, the ministry said. The three connected with the SPSU were part of Cheng's "succession line of radical student leaders".

Those released yesterday were full-time Catholic Church workers Tang Lay Lee and Ng Been Leng, full-time SPSU helper Mah Lee Lin and Malaysian journalist Jenny Chin Lai Ching.

Tan, Ng and Mah were released because their involvement in the plot was less serious than that of the others detained and the government was satisfied that they were unlikely to return to subversive activities and pose a security threat.



They were released under the following conditions:

They cannot leave Singapore without the written approval of the Internal Security Department director; they cannot join or help in any society without his written consent; and they cannot associate with, take part in or assist in the activities of any organisation which, through its publications, statements or other activities, has shown itself to be used in propagating Marxism or communism.

As for Chin, a Singapore permanent resident and a reporter with the Malaysian NEW STRAITS TIMES newspaper, the government found that her involvement was only "secondary" and in support of the activities of her husband, Kenneth Tsang Chi Seng, who was detained at the same time as she was. She got involved at his behest, the ministry said.

The ministry's statement said all 16 detainees were involved in the Marxist conspiracy, "but in varying degrees".

Since their arrests, it was revealed that the mastermind of the conspiracy was fugitive Tan Wah Piow, a former radical student activist and now a law student in Oxford. He is now wanted here under the Internal Security Act.

The government said he used Cheng as his key subordinate in Singapore in a plot to subvert Singapore's social and political order, employing communist tactics to establish a Marxist state.

"Part of the plan was to infiltrate and subvert lawful organisations, including religious bodies, and build up a united front whose actions would start off with peaceful protests to mass demonstrations, strikes and leading to public disorder, rioting and bloodshed," the ministry said yesterday.

Cheng has confessed that he built up a network of influence with the Roman Catholic Church, whose various bodies and publications he used to further the Marxist cause.

The ministry said Home Affairs Minister S. Jayakumar signed detention orders under the Internal Security Act for Cheng and the 11 others "to prevent those whose involvement was more serious from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of Singapore".

Those being held for a year are Kenneth Tsang Chi Seng, William Yap Hon Ngian, Chia Boon Tai, Tay Hong Seng, Teresa Lim Li Kok, Tan Tee Seng, Chung Lai Mei, Teo Soh Lung, Kevin Desmond De Souza, Low Yit Leng and Wong Souk Yee.

"All of them were forthcoming during the investigations. But they have to be rehabilitated so that they will not revert to their old activities," the ministry said.

They will secure an early release if they satisfy the government that they are unlikely to resume subversive activities and no longer pose a security threat.



PROSPECTS FOR B2R SATELLITE LAUNCH EXPLORED

BK221630 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The possibility of Indonesia having a better domestic satellite communications system will only be realized when the country has two satellites in space. In fact, our country has two communications satellites in orbit: the Palapa B1 and the Palapa B2P. The Palapa B1 will stop functioning in 1990. There is no other choice but to launch another satellite. In this connection, the cost of the B2 Recovery or B2R satellite, purchased at a cost of \$22 million, is much lower than the Palapa B2P one which cost \$40.7 million.

We bought the B2R satellite but the problem we are facing is it launching. This is because of the disruption of the United States launch program after the "Challenger" exploded last year. In fact, the launching of the B2R satellite should have been much earlier, at the latest by 1990, when the Palapa B1 has stopped functioning.

Considering the importance of the domestic communications satellite, given Indonesia's thousands of islands, high-level political discussions concerning the launching did not take place and without that step, the B2R launching, which should have been in orbit by 1990, did not receive priority from the United States. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, when attending the recently concluded ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting in Singapore, discussed the launching of the Palapa B2R domestic communications satellite with U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz. Indonesia wants the launch to be carried out using the Delta 2R rocket as soon as possible, while the United States has guaranteed its launching in 1991. The other step to be taken by Indonesia is to send a team of high-level executive officials to be led by Director General of Posts and Telecommunications, S. Abdulrahman, to discuss the launch program and the expenditure involved which is hoped to be obtained through the U.S. EXIM Bank.

Indonesia received an offer from the Soviet Union to launch the Palapa B2R satellite but, as Postal, Telecommunications and tourism Minister Akhmad Tahir said, after meeting with President Suharto this morning, chances for launching the satellite are slim. Even so, Indonesia will study the possibility of the Soviet Union's offer to launch the domestic communications satellite based on a long-term basis. In this connection, Indonesia will send a team to Moscow in July to discuss that long-term program.

162 ARMY TROOPS KILLED IN EAST TIMOR SINCE NOVEMBER

AU230945 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Lisbon, June 23 (AFP) — The Revolutionary Front for the Independence of East Timor (FRETILIN) said here Tuesday its forces had killed at least 162 Indonesian soldiers since November in East Timor, a former Portuguese colony annexed by Jakarta in 1976.

The pro-independence group added in a communique that the Indonesian Army had called off a major anti-FRETILIN operation, codenamed Kikis, or Extinction, in April. During the several-month long operation, FRETILIN said, at least 23 villagers had been killed in reprisals at Iliomar and Abafala, in the northeast of the island of Timor.

FRETILIN also accused the Indonesian forces of torturing two former leaders of political groups suspected of supporting the independence fighters. It did not name the two.

OSAKAN THAMMATHEVA RECEIVES PRK, INDIAN ATTACHES

BK160911 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] On the evening of 2 June, Major General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the LPA General Political Department, received at the meeting hall of the National Defense Ministry Comrade (Neang Phat) and Comrade Sun Thon, respectively new and outgoing PRK military attaches to Laos. On this occasion, Maj Gen Osakan Thammatheva extended a warm welcome to the two guests and chatted with them about the good and fruitful relations and cooperation between Laos and Cambodia in the past as well as at present, which has contributed to strengthening the friendship relations and fruitful cooperation between the armies and peoples of the two countries. At the end, he wished outgoing PRK Military Attache Comrade Sun Thon a safe trip home and new PRK Military Attache Comrade (Neang Phat) success in carrying out his mission here.

On the morning of 3 June, Maj Gen Osakan Thammatheva also received Col (Nathrai), new Indian military attache to Laos. He discussed many issues of mutual interest with the Indian guest, particularly the improvement of Lao-Indian cooperation. The two persons wished that the Lao-Indian relations and solidarity be further developed and strengthened.

UNDP, GOVERNMENT APPROVE EIGHT PROJECTS

BK121212 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Vientiane, June 12 (DANA-KPL) -- The Lao PDR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have approved the execution of eight projects within the framework of their bilateral cooperation. This has been made known by the UNDP in a press communique released here recently.

Following is the full text of the press communique:

In the framework of the cooperation between the Lao PDR and the UNDP the following projects have recently been approved: -- Integrated Rural Development at Hom District, Phase 2:

The second phase of this pilot project in the province of Vientiane, which aims at improving living conditions and agricultural, forestry and other production, began in Feb. 1987. The majority of the population of this district belong to the Hmong, Yao and Lao Theung ethnic groups. The UNDP contribution to the two phases of this project amounts to 1.9 million U.S. dollars and that of the Lao Government to 23 million kip.

-- Regional Master Plan Study for the Southern Provinces:

This projects aims at preparing a master plan study for the provinces of Champassak, Saravane, Sekong and Attapeu for the next 20 years, development of sectoral strategies and preparation of studies on priority projects suitable for external financing. The project, which is under the responsibility of the State Planning Committee, receives a contribution of 2 million kip from the government, 618,000 U.S. dollars from UNDP and 150,000 U.S. dollars from the Asian Development Bank.

-- Rehabilitation of [the] Road Between Luang Prabang and Sayaboury: This road project also includes the installations for a port on the Mekong River in the province of Sayaboury and the provision of a ferry for crossing the Mekong between Tha Deua and Pakhon. The Ministry of Transport, Communications and Posts is responsible for this project to which the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is contributing 4.4 million dollars, UNDP 643,000 dollars and the Lao Government 521, 000 dollars.

-- UNDP will cover the financing of technical assistance (1 million dollars) necessary for the following road projects in the south of the country: Ban Houai Se (8 km to the east of Pakse) to Paksong (43 km) and from Ban Houa; Se to Saravane (92 km). Four hundred persons will be trained in detailed design, operation of a mechanical workshop, and road construction including the operation and maintenance of equipment. This project is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Posts which covers the local cost of the project amounting to 105 million kips. The Asian Development Bank has approved a loan of 12 million dollars for financing capital costs.

-- Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies for a Large-scale Hydroelectric Project: The objective of this project is to compare three suitable sites for the construction of a new large hydroelectric station and to prepare a feasibility study on the site chosen by the government of the Lao PDR. UNDP is contributing 1.45 million dollars and the government 1.6 million kip to this project which is under the responsibility of the bureau [word indistinct] for hydroelectric projects. The World Bank is the agency of the United Nations Organization charged with the execution of this project.

-- Urban Development Programme for the Municipality of Vientiane: This project which is under the responsibility (?of) the following sections of the project: planning, low-cost housing, construction materials, training and information/documentation. [sentence as received] To date, UNDP has approved 460,000 dollars for this project. An additional amount of 300,000 dollars is foreseen. The United Nations centre for human settlements (Habitat) has contributed 53,000 dollars, and the government assistance amounts to 7.9 million kips.

-- Development of Poultry Production: The objective of this project is to improve the technical capacity of the poultry farm at Dongdok and establish extension services in several provinces. The agro-processing society is responsible for this project which will receive a contribution. Agency responsible for the execution of this project is FAO.

-- Assistance to the Irrigation Service in the Province of Vientiane: In the framework of this project, 1630 ha of land for rice production will be prepared or rehabilitated and the technical personnel of the irrigation service of the province of Vientiane will be trained in surveying, preparation of studies of [words indistinct] of irrigation by gravity and in the construction of hydraulic works. The administrative committee of the province of Vientiane is contributing 6.2 million kips to this project, and UNDP 617,000 dollars. The FAO is the agency of the United Nations Organization charged with the execution of the project.

#### PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES BRITISH AMBASSADOR

BK221155 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Vientiane, June 22 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers [and] minister for foreign affairs, on June 20, received Derek Tonkin, British ambassador to the Lao PDR.



They discussed ways to further promote the cooperation and other relations between the two countries for their common interests and for world peace.

Phoun Sipaseut wished the ambassador success in his mission.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATION CALLS ON PRK ATTACHE

BK201506 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] Vientiane, June 20 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Defence Ministry led by Major-General Thonglai Kommasit, member of the LPRP CC, first deputy head of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Republic of Kampuchea to the Lao PDR on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea [PRAK]. [sentence as received]

On this occasion, Major-Gen T. Kommasit wholeheartedly hailed the growth and successes of the PRAK during the past 36 years, especially the victories scored in national defence and construction in the past few years under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea headed by General Secretary Heng Samrin. Major-Gen T. Kommasit wished the PRAK still greater successes in national defence and construction. He expressed his hope for further development of the special solidarity between the LPA [Lao People's Army] and the PRAK.

For his part, Nieng Phath, military attache of the PRK to the Lao PDR, sincerely thanked the Lao Army and people for their support and help, to the PRK during the past 36 years. He gave the Kampuchean side's pledge to do its best to further develop the longstanding special relations and solidarity between the armies of the two countries.

TALKS HELD WITH KPRP ORGANIZATIONAL BOARD GROUP

BK221201 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Vientiane, June 22 (KPL) -- Talks on party organization work were held here yesterday between a delegation of the Organizational Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [and a delegation of the Organizational Board of the KPRP Central Committee]. The Lao delegation was led by Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member and secretary of the LPRP CC and head of its Organizational Committee, and the Kampuchean delegation by Men Sam-an, Politburo member and secretary of the PRK [KPRP] CC, head of its Organizational Board.

The sides informed each other of the internal situation of their respective countries and exchanged views and experiences on the party organizational work. They also discussed issues of mutual interest regarding the regional and international situations.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DELEGATION RETURNS -- Vientiane, June 3 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Women's Union led by its vice-president Mrs Phetsamon Latsasimma, member of the party CC, has returned home from a tour of Vietnam and Kampuchea. While in Vietnam, the delegation attended the 6th congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. In Kampuchea, it signed a cooperation plan with its Kampuchean counterpart. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 3 Jun 87 BK]



KURANARI REAFFIRMS JAPANESE SUPPORT FOR AQUINO

BK211245 Hong Kong AFP in English 1236 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Manila, June 21 (AFP) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari arrived here Sunday for a two-day visit saying that he would reiterate Japan's support for President Corazon Aquino's economic programmes. Mr Kuranari told journalists on his arrival here from Hong Kong that he would discuss bilateral relations when he meets Mrs Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel on Monday. Mr Laurel is also foreign minister.

Mr Kuranari said "progress has been made" after an earlier visit here by a Japanese economic mission, and added that his country would continue to support Mrs Aquino's economic programmes and would increase its assistance to the Philippines. [passage omitted]

## Increased Aid Pledged

OW220015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Manila, June 22 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said he will reaffirm Japan's strong support for the government of President Corazon Aquino when he meets here Monday.

Kuranari, who arrived here Sunday night, will pledge increased Japanese aid to the Philippines in meetings with Aquino and Vice President and Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel, Japanese officials said.

"I will try to increase assistance to your country as much as possible," Kuranari told local reporters in a news conference shortly after his arrival from Hong Kong. He said that during meetings here he will take the opportunity to express the Japanese Government's "commitment to assist their efforts in every possible way," especially in the area of economic cooperation.

Kuranari, accompanied by his wife, said the purpose of his trip to Manila is not to discuss specific issues and projects but to talk about bilateral issues affecting relations between the two countries "in all fields, from grants to other perspectives."

The Japanese foreign minister leaves Manila for Tokyo Monday afternoon, winding up a 17-day tour which began June 6 and has taken him to Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Kuranari accompanied Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the June 8-10 Venice summit and visited Morocco and Iran later. He then attended the June 18-20 meeting in Singapore of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and its six dialogue partners from the industrialized world.

Kuranari and Laurel had met in Singapore.

Laurel told reporters in a separate news conference that the Philippines would have to delay until 1991 the implementation of a proposed ASEAN treaty calling for a ban on nuclear weapons on the region because of the presence of two major U.S. naval and air bases -- if the Philippines accedes to treaty.

"We are stuck with those bases until 1991," he said.

He said legal experts from the ASEAN nations are working on the draft of the treaty and readying it for approval during an ASEAN summit here in December. Laurel said it would be hard for the Philippines to sign the proposed treaty since it hosts U.S. bases which might be storing nuclear materials. As a matter of policy, U.S. officials here refuse to confirm or deny presence of nuclear materials in those bases. The Philippines receives 180 million dollars in economic and military assistance in exchange for hosting the naval and military installations.

#### Agrarian Reform Key Issue

OW220833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 22 Jun 87

[By Irene M. Kuni]

[Text] Manila, June 22 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari met with President Corazon Aquino here Monday bringing assurances of stepped-up Japanese aid to bolster national reconstruction, particularly agrarian reform. Kuranari, in Manila for a 24-hour visit after attending the Venice summit, calling on Iran and then taking part in an ASEAN meeting in Singapore, told Aquino that preparations in Japan to increase assistance are under way.

He also called for joint action by both Tokyo and Manila to solve the "japayuki" (Japan-bound) problem, caused by a growing number of young Filipinas traveling to Japan to work illegally in bars and massage parlors. Philippine officials estimate some 80,000 Filipinas are presently employed in Japan's "mizushobai" or nightlife business including prostitution. Reports abound of women, many on entertainment or illegal visas, who are forced to work long hours for low wages.

The influx of illegal Filipinas into Japan as well as concrete details covering grant aid and technical cooperation will be worked out by a senior Foreign Ministry mission due in Manila for consultations June 24-25.

According to officials, Kuranari told Aquino that Japan, ready to increase cooperation, has "high expectations" of the first round in talks between Foreign Ministry officials of both countries beginning this week.

The top-level Japanese official mission to visit the Philippines (June 1-5) picked up on agrarian reform as a key area for economic cooperation. It also urged conclusion of the 14th loan package for overseas economic assistance, put on the rocks following the kidnapping of a Japanese executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji here last December.

Aquino told Kuranari that the Philippines is restoring stability and expects to host a safe and successful third summit meeting of leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in mid-December. Assuming a stern position on the communist insurgency posed by the New People's Army (NPA), Aquino said their military strength is waning, having declined 5 percent from earlier levels.

Following the meeting with Aquino, Kuranari talked with Vice President and Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel offering Japan's utmost help to Philippine efforts to promote land reforms. Laurel told Kuranari during their hour-long meeting that land reforms are absolutely necessary for a political stability.

The Japanese foreign minister, speaking at a lunch with Laurel which followed the talks, said "I hereby declare the Japan stands by the Philippines. We will spare no effort to cooperate with your nation-building endeavor."

"Japan is the closest partner in the area of economic cooperation. We intend to maintain this privilege," he went on to say.

"We are now most eagerly finalizing our 14th ODA (Official Development Assistance) package well over the 13th (which amounted to 49.5 billion yen)," Kuranari added.

Visit Seen as 'Signal'

OW220831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 22 Jun 87

[By Irene M. Kuniil]

[Text] Manila, June 22 KYODO -- Expectations are high here in the Philippines for stepped-up Japanese assistance, and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari says his country is ready to comply. Kuranari, who arrived in Manila Sunday via the Venice summit and an ASEAN post ministerial conference in Singapore, is on a mission -- to assure Philippine President Corazon Aquino Japan is pleased with the latest political and economic development.

Although the foreign minister bears no gifts in the form of Japanese aid, diplomats say his visit is a signal that Japan is ready to encourage investment in the Philippines, to conclude an overdue 14th loan package and to draw up a plan for grant aid and technical cooperation.

Agrarian reform ranks high on the priority list for national reconstruction. A draft plan calls for the reduction of the agricultural holdings of landowners to an initial limit of 50 hectares, to be followed by another cut to seven hectares after 10 years.

The Japanese Government has indicated that it will heed the advice of its top-level mission, which visited the Philippines June 1-5 under the leadership of former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, to assist the country's land reform process through program or sector loans.

From Japan's position, Aquino's landslide victories -- in the January referendum on a new Constitution and then the May legislative elections -- are sufficient evidence that the government is stabilizing politically. Moreover, a bilateral stalemate posed by the kidnapping here of Japanese businessman Nobuyuki Wakaoji was eliminated when the trading company executive emerged unharmed.

On the economic front as well activity is picking up. According to statistics released by the National Economic Development Authority early this month, gross national product (value of goods and services) rose 5.53 percent in the first three months of 1987 from a year earlier. With prices for coconut products picking up about three times over last year's level, the government has issued economic growth forecasts of 6.5 percent for this year.

As a result of the domestic upturn, the Okita mission, composed of officials from seven Japanese ministries and agencies, has advised the government to support agrarian reform through a mid-term development plan (1987-92). It also called for short-term assistance to help reconstruction and boost productivity in various sectors both in urban and rural regions.

Philippine officials point out Japanese investment is on a decline and the value of exports to Japan declined to 1.22 billion dollars in 1986 from 1.42 billion dollars in 1984. But following the return of Wakaoji, Japan has shown a rekindled interest in the Philippines.



The Okita mission called for Japanese backing for agrarian reform once a final report is concluded, as well as private sector investment in various fields, and cooperation to improve productivity and small and medium sized business opportunities.

Following Kuranari's symbolic visit, a senior Foreign Ministry official will hold two days of talks on a wide range of bilateral projects.

A mission will also be dispatched by the Keidanren (the Federal of Economic Organizations) in July. Another delegation will be sent next fall by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Kuranari, in an address Monday at a luncheon sponsored by Vice President and Secretary for Foreign Affairs Salvador Laurel, promised to pave "the way to more planned and systematic economic cooperation between Japan and the Phillipines." He added, "We are now most eagerly finalizing our 14th ODA (Official Development Assistance) loan package and we would like to make the amount of the 14th package well over the amount of the 13th."

#### AQUINO CALLS FOR 'PEOPLE'S WAR' AGAINST TERRORISM

HK230252 Hong Kong AFP in English 0246 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Manila, June 23 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Tuesday called for a "people's war" against terrorism by the left and right and predicted more bloodshed before the problem is solved. The chief executive, angered by spiralling violence nationwide in the wake of the May 11 congressional elections, also told naval and marine forces to be on the alert for landings of foreign arms for rebels.

"I call on our people to report all suspicious activities and persons to the police and military authorities in the area," she said in a speech to Navy officers and men, repeated a call she made two weeks ago.

"It is the people's peace and freedom which the terrorists wish to destroy. It is clearly now a people's war, a people's war against terrorism," she said.

Mrs Aquino said rightist and leftist extremists were intensifying attacks out of desperation because of the "stinging rebuke" they got during the May elections, which the president's centrist allies won overwhelmingly. She cited police assassinations in Manila by the communist New People's Army (NPA) and last weekend's grenade attacks on the Commission on Elections here and on a police station in the central city of Cebu as acts of rising terrorism.

Mrs Aquino also noted an NPA attack on Roman Catholic priest Father Conrado Balweg, a former NPA commander now seeking a peaceful settlement with the government to end a tribal rebellion on northern Luzon. The priest survived an NPA ambush Sunday but eight of his companions died.

"As the toll increases, it becomes increasingly clear that the price of liberty is not just eternal vigilance, but a mounting sacrifice of lives. There is no help for it," Mrs Aquino said.

She said policemen suffer most since "they are the natural target of terrorists who want to show that they can reach with their bullets what they cannot seize with their promises: the hearts and minds of the Filipinos."



Mrs Aquino directed the Defense Department, the military and police chiefs to "work out immediately an integrated approach that will use the power of the people to stop the terrorism against them."

Turning to the Navy, which was celebrating its founding anniversary, she said the country's coastline was extensive but "we must do what we can with what we have. The terror must be contained and then destroyed."

"The last thing we need is the massive infusion of arms to our enemies," she said without citing any rebel group or foreign backer. The nationwide communist insurgency is believed to be indigenous but the Moslem separatist movement in the south has backing from some Arab countries.

#### Use of 'All Means' Urged

HK230441 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has exhorted military and police officials to use all means possible -- including people's power -- to fight terrorism in the country. The president spoke at the 89th anniversary of the Philippine Navy. She said that despite the defeat of the leftists and the rightists in the recent elections, those sectors persist in their efforts to destroy democracy in the country.

#### AQUINO NOTES PUBLIC SUPPORT OF 'CENTRIST FORCE'

HK200618 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] President Aquino stressed the Filipino people's adherence to democracy and said that the centrist force she heads is the truly revolutionary force in the Philippines. She said the results of the just-concluded elections proved that no force other than the centrist force could unite the nation for democracy. The president spoke via satellite to a political forum of the Philadelphia World Affairs Council. She added that boundless faith in the power of the Filipino people paved the way for the overthrow of former President Marcos and the restoration of democracy in the country. According to her, she was also able to divide the left with the elections and proved that they did not have the support of the majority of the nation.

#### 'IMMEDIATE' SALE OF GOVERNMENT-HELD BANKS ORDERED

HK200250 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] President Aquino ordered the immediate disposal of banks being held by the government. The chief executive met with the heads of government financial institutions to press for the sale of five [as heard] sequestered and government-held banks. Those who met with the president were DBP [Development Bank of the Philippines] President Jesus Estanislao, Social Security System Administrator Jose Cuisia, Government Service Insurance System General Manager Feliciano del Monte, Land Bank President Diogracio Cristan and Philippine National Bank President Edgardo Espiritu.

The government-held banks to be privatized are the Union Bank, Combank, Associated Bank, Interbank, and Filipinas Bank, the sequestered Republic Planters' Bank and the Royal Trader's Bank. Mr Estanislao told the president that there are interested domestic and foreign buyers of these banks.

ENRILE OPEN TO POSSIBLE DIALOGUE WITH AQUINO

HK210807 Quezon City MALAYA in English 21 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[By Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] Opposition leader and winning senatorial candidate Juan Ponce Enrile is keeping his options open, including a possible dialog with President Aquino, while he awaits his official proclamation by the Commission on Elections, a lawyer of the former defense minister said yesterday.

Lawyer Alejandro Fider of the Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD] was reacting to a MALAYA story attributed to a palace official that Enrile had sought but was denied a dialog with the president last month at the height of the Enrile-led opposition protest over alleged May 11 electoral fraud. Fider said that Enrile could not possibly have a meeting with Mrs Aquino or any other top government official since he has opted to "lie low" pending the final Comelec tally.

Enrile slipped to 23rd place in the winning column late last week, but his victory is considered almost certain.

Reiterating Enrile's previous station, Fider said the top GAD candidate will await his proclamation and weigh the consequences before deciding whether to assume or give up his Senate post.

GAD spokesman and losing-Senate aspirant Francisco S. Tatad, meanwhile, accused the government of sowing intrigue within the opposition alliance by spreading what he called a "fabricated" story on Mrs Aquino's refusal to meet with Enrile and Eva Estrada-Kalaw to settle their "political differences."

A palace official said Friday Enrile and Kalaw had sent emissaries to arrange for a dialog with Mrs Aquino, following a failed attempt by right-wing politicians to destabilize her government by linking it to alleged widespread electoral fraud.

Mrs Aquino had reportedly rejected the peace overtures of the two, saying, "Why should I talk to these people when they are the ones agitating for my downfall?"

However, Mrs Aquino made an exception to GAD Senator-elect Joseph Estrada, whom she met at the palace last May 25.

Tatad said no one in the alliance has attempted to seek a dialog with Mrs Aquino. But he did not rule out the possibility of talks being held in the future.

"We are not closing our doors (to a dialog)," said Tatad, who is also chairman of the GAD Executive Committee.

He said, however, the dialog must be initiated by Malacanang, like the one arranged by palace power brokers for Estrada.

GAD claims it was the palace that invited Estrada but Malacanang officials say it was the movie actor who sought the dialog.

MALAYA has been unable to contact Enrile and Kalaw directly since Friday.

Fider said the former defense chief has declined to meet the press so as not to make unnecessary statements, and avoid being misquoted, while keeping "all his political plans in abeyance."

"He (Enrile) has no plans of seeing anyone," Fider said.

He also said any meeting between Enrile and Mrs Aquino or any government official at the moment "has no relevance as far as his position" in the Senate race is concerned.

#### ARMY DEBATES REFORM, INSURGENCY ISSUES

HK230715 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[Part one of "special report" by staff member Malou Mangahas: "The AFP Debates With Itself"]

[Text] Weeks ago, when revamp plans for the Armed Forces were discussed by top civilian and military officials, Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos put his job on the line.

Ramos told President Aquino, the commander-in-chief, that the initiatives of reform should not spare any of the commanders, including himself, if she so finds fit. Little did he realize that this gesture of prudence would be taken seriously by some in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and Defense Ministry. The offer was made in an atmosphere of debate among the top generals on a host of fundamental issues, and thus, it did not land in a vacuum but spurred more debate.

The AFP is at a crucial juncture in its rejuvenation program. The names of 28 colonels have been submitted to the palace, nominees for promotion to general rank. The goal is to make way for smooth transition of command, and to forestall delays in the confirmation of AFP appointments when Congress comes.

There are also proposals to review the stress and style of military operations against insurgents, a question on which major service commands should assume a frontline role in the war, and complaints among some officers that the diplomatic posture toward mutineers among the troops have had an effect on discipline.

Major organizational changes include the dissolution of the regional unified commands, and in two years' time, the phaseout of the constabulary and the integration of its men into either the Army or police, to comply with the Constitution.

Tension has been introduced as well by the matter of promotions of officers on the field or in staff positions. But to be fair, one general said this is a problem as old as the Armed Forces itself.

From Mrs Aquino, not a word has come on Ramos' offer to resign and on the exchange of words among officers. Palace officials thought the matter was so sensitive that touching it could drive a wedge between the government and the military, or further fuel the disagreements among the generals.

A civilian adviser of the president said that given his position, he is neither consulted on nor fully informed of what could be bothering the AFP command. He noted that "some of these things are too sensitive to a point that they are not talked about anymore." Like him, the retired generals could only watch the events, ready, however, with their input of ideas if this will be sought.



For this story, the CHRONICLE interviewed senior officers of the various commands, civilian officials and a retired general. They proposed two options distinct but not entirely incompatible on the war against insurgents -- one stresses the military dimension, the other, the political-psychological. This subject appeared to be the germ idea of proposals to retain or retire the incumbent chief of staff. Yet it could not be discounted, according to two interviewees, that the discussions have also been mired in "petty jealousies" or "posturings" or "personal motive" that leaders of an organization become prone to sometimes.

From the start, a senior PC officer cautioned that the discussions are bad per se because they "tend to cast doubts on the capacity of the chief of staff, the office not the person," and in the process erode his legal and moral authority. In turn, he said this may weaken the effectiveness of the Armed Forces and make enforcement of discipline difficult.

But the retired general explained that no problem has been too big or insolvable to disrupt the Armed Forces to the point of ineffectivity. He added that the debate is not simply on whether the chief of staff should stay or go, but more importantly, how government and the military could launch a more effective war against insurgents.

To senior Army officers and the retired general, Ramos and PC officers seem to erroneously perceive the communist insurgency as "a mere police problem." There is in the Army command a clamor for "sustained and coordinated military offensives" against rebels, that should be waged now.

An Army general reasoned that so far, the AFP's war plans are inordinate, because these have been designed by regional commanders or the major service command officers. He said that months ago, the Army chief Maj Gen Rodolfo Canieso had submitted, on request of Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete, "a national war plan" that the entire AFP can launch from one to five years' time. Canieso has discussed the plan with operations and staff officers of the General Headquarters but to this day, the papers have not moved.

Decisive combat must be waged not against the rebels, the Army general said, because the government has nearly completed its political plans, including the ratification of the Constitution and the election of legislators. Congress, he forecast, may not become "a problem-solving nor a solution-offering" legislature and with this, delays in socio-economic reforms can be expected.

The situation will make for a ground fertile for the insurgency to flourish, "until X year comes: and it shall have become completely "irreversible." The general reckons that 1990 could be the "X year," by which time the rebels would achieve all the "exponents for growth" they need, foremost of which is foreign funding.

Meanwhile, he said the military sustains more deaths by its reactive, rather than pro-active posture on the field, with the Army suffering the biggest casualties. The general noted that already, the rebels have brought the war to the cities through sparrow killings of policemen. By these murders, he assessed that the rebels aim to subject the citizens to "a sensory test" of how much violence they can take, and in the process project their "strength," not only in the countryside, but also now in the metropolis.

The general lamented that the present chain of "functional responsibilities: in the AFP assigns to PC officers the role of "tactical commander" in the regions. He called the arrangement "absurd," saying that in all areas, the Army has up to 10 times more men and five times more firepower than the PC.



From the tone of the general, one reads an intra-service command rivalry, that many say is a tradition between the Army and PC. On occasions though, such as when Mrs Aquino met with the top AFP commanders two weeks ago, the exchange of words can be bitter. At that meeting on the sparrow murders, it is said that Canieso had remarked to PC-INP chief, Maj Gen Renato De Villa: "It is good to note that the PC is now sharing the burden of dying."

The Army school of thought on the war is shared by the retired general, and Defense Ministry officers.

There are lessons in the AFP's successful campaign against the Huks which the present command must learn, the retired general said. As one of the surviving commanders of that epoch, he recalled that the war was won within years after the AFP shifted the frontline role from the PC to the Army in 1950. The PC was then reduced in size, and its officers and men integrated into area command units under Army officers.

In the battle against the NPA, the retired general stressed the need for definite periods, based on intelligence reports on where the enemy is concentrated.

"This will serve as a basis for me to allocate forces, and all I have to do as chief of staff is to provide overall direction, through an overall commanding officer," he explained. On the side, he said the chief of staff should also negotiate with Congress for money to finance the war.

Some officers have argued, though, that "the times and the enemies have changed," the retired general noted. "But I don't think so. At that time, the strategy succeeded. Is it wrong to go back to when we were successful?" he asked.

The PC, he appraised, is trained for police work, and the Army for fighting. But whether it is the Army or PC that should lead the war, the retired general said successes in battle "depends on the (AFP) leadership and the overall plan."

#### TRIBAL WAR FEARED AFTER ATTACK ON BALWEG

OW221241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Manila, June 22 KYODO -- A traditional tribal war may erupt among mountain tribes in the northern Philippines after eight people were killed by suspected communist rebels in an ambush in which former rebel priest and minority leader Conrado Balweg escaped unhurt, a top government official said Monday.

Presidential adviser on military affairs Jose Magno said President Corazon Aquino commented the late Sunday afternoon ambush was a "setback in the search for peace and dialogue" in the Cordillera region.

A military official, who asked not to be identified, said he was able to talk to Balweg's wife, Corazon Cortel, in Manila who told him that her husband blamed former comrades in the communist-led New People's Army for the attack. She also said the attack could spark a tribal war among tribes in the Cordillera, the northern Philippine highlands, where tradition dictates retaliation for the murder of a tribesman.

Balweg, a member of the Tingguian tribe, established the Cordillera People's Liberation Army after he broke with the NPA in April last year charging the communists with "dictatorship."

He forged a ceasefire agreement with Aquino a few months later and opened talks with government representatives on autonomy for the five-province region.

Magno said he issued an appeal to the CPLA "not to take retaliatory measures" against tribes suspected to be involved in the ambush "because this could lead to the outbreak of tribal warfare."

Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez, the head of the government negotiating panel, expressed shock over the reported ambush. "It only proves...that there are forces at work in the area that are not for peace. It's very unfortunate," he said. He added that opponents of Balweg, who have rejected the CPLA's proposal for regional autonomy "in a democratic way" were not involved in the attack.

Magno, also a member of the government negotiating panel, hinted that they were looking into the possible involvement of the communist-led Cordillera People's Democratic Front, which had earlier declared war on CPLA, which is called a mere instrument of government militarization in the region.

Among those killed in the ambush were CPLA military chief Moises Lingayo and Candido Basbasan, a close aid of Balweg.

Balweg escaped with six other companions when they abandoned their jeep some 200 meters from the first vehicle when they saw the shooting while on their way to Bangued, the capital of Abra Province, from consultations with tribal leaders in Baay-Licuan, some 350 kilometers north of Manila. Balweg's group was given safe refuge by two families overnight until they were able to make contact with government soldiers before noon Monday, the military said.

Deputy regional military commander Col. Jose Aquias said Balweg is safe and is under the protection of government troops.

Balweg, who once roamed the Cordilleras as a communist rebel with a 250,000 peso price on his head, left the priesthood in 1979 to avoid military arrest for his opposition to the operations of a pulp and paper firm which was displacing the Tingguian tribe in his home province of Abra. A movie on his life as one of the country's most popular rebel leader is currently being filmed on location.

#### MNLF ASKS ISLAMIC CONFERENCE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

HK191409 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] The MNLF is asking the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC] for immediate action against President Corazon Aquino's administration after it refused to attend the continuation of the Mindanao peace talks in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. MNLF party Chairman Habib Hashim is accusing the government of being disinterested in obtaining peace in the region. The MNLF recently warned that it would ask the OIC for economic sanctions against the government, including the possibility of [word indistinct] sanction if the peace talks fail. Hashim presented the MNLF position to the OIC as well as other recommendations and a petition for aid in the continuation of their armed struggle. He said he has great hopes that the OIC will grant his requests.

On the government side, government panel Chairman Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez said the Muslim governments belonging to the OIC are friends of the Philippines and they will not undertake any action that will make the situation more serious. [Pelaez recording indistinct]

According to a Muslim leader and high-ranking official of the Moro Islamic Conference, (Bernal Tihabas), he is hoping that the OIC will not grant the MNLF request for sanctions. [recording indistinct]

#### Informal Talks Continue

HK221033 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Manila, June 22 (AFP) — The government is continuing informal talks with Moslem rebel negotiators in the southern Philippines despite rejecting a proposal to meet in Saudi Arabia in a bid to forge a lasting peace, an official said Monday. Chief government negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez said that "informal talks" with the insurgent Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) spokesman Ustad Zain Jali were continuing despite the Manila panel's rejection last week of the MNLF's proposal for the panels to meet at Jeddah, in Saudi Arabia.

The panels last month suspended formal negotiations on the MNLF's demand for autonomy in Mindanao and four other islands in the south, which the Moslems consider their rightful homeland, after a deadlock on the issue. The MNLF, which agreed to an indefinite truce with the government in September following a 14-year insurgency, proposed a resumption of the talks in Jeddah last June and threatened to resume hostilities if the Pelaez panel failed to attend the meeting.

Mr Pelaez told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he remained firm on his earlier stand that any substantial negotiations must be held in the Philippines, although "if we arrive at an agreement here, (and) they want to have a formal signing in Jeddah, I have no objection."

"The fact that even after (the deadline expired), we are still talking, (shows) there is an improvement of the atmosphere," he said, adding: "I feel the desire for peace for both sides is very strong."

#### ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR'S MNLF TO DEFY MISUARI'S ORDERS

HK210655 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Jun 87 p 18

[By T.P. Rimando]

[Text] Pagadlan City — The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) command in Zamboanga del Sur will not follow orders from any top MNLF leader, including Nur Misuari, MNLF chairman, to resume the hostilities in the Zamboanga peninsula.

This was announced by MNLF provincial spokesman Hadji Usman Mohammad during a peace conference among military, civilian, and MNLF officials here.

The conference was called by Lt Col Resurreccion G. Miravite, Zamboanga del Sur PC-INP commander, after the dialogue between the government and the MNLF panels stalled, causing Misuari to threaten the resumption of the fighting in the south.

Mohammad, whose brother, Nur Mohammad, is the Zone 4 commander of the MNLF in the province, said the local MNLF members won't go to war "for the sake of our Muslim and Christian brothers in Zamboanga de Sur."



Mohammad said: "We cannot burn our own house (province) only to make our own people suffer again the pangs of armed conflict."

The MNLF spokesman said his group wants peace not only in the Zamboanga peninsula but also throughout southern Philippines.

"We are tired of war. We want to live peacefully so that we can give our children a bright tomorrow," said Mohammad, who expressed concern for the many Muslim and Christian families still suffering from the effects of the last Mindanao fighting.

Mohammad said his Zamboanga followers will defy any order from higher MNLF officials to resume the bloodshed in the region.

NPA REPORTED TO LOSE CONTROL OF 94 DAVAO BARANGAYS

HK221449 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Jun 87 p 14

[By Romy Chan]

[Text] Davao City -- The communist led New People's Army (NPA) has lost control over 94 barangays in Davao Province as 300 NPA guerrillas surrendered to the authorities in three months, Lt. Col. Nelson Estares, Davao del Norte PC commander, said yesterday.

He said as a result, the local communist movement had been beset by leadership problems.

Only 120 armed NPA guerrillas have remained in Davao Province out of an original 592, Froilan Maurial, former No 2 man of the regional party committee in southeastern Mindanao, said. Maurial surrendered last month.

Estaras said for the last six months, the NPAs have not launched any liquidation mission in urban centers. It was in Davao Province where the NPA organized its first main revolutionary guerrilla unit in Mindanao, launching attacks on military detachments with company-size armed men.

It was also in Davao where the National Democratic Front (NDF), the political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, was organized in the mid-'70s, he said.

He attributed the NPA setbacks to a movement called "Triple K," an Alsa Masa [People's Uprising] type of vigilante group.

He said civilians are now willing to report to the authorities any presence of armed rebels in their areas.

Meanwhile, Mayor Ernesto Camino of Cagwait, Surigao del Sur, said rebel priest Frank Navarro of the NDF had sent him a letter threatening him for his anti-communist stance. He said the letter, which he received last June 8, was signed by Navarro.

Camino, a former NDF leader of Surigao, negotiated for the recent surrender of 200 rebels.

Navarro had earlier been reported killed in a clash in Surigao, but the NDF later denied it.



SITTHI RETURNS FROM SINGAPORE ASEAN MEETING

BK220053 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] ASEAN will decide at its December summit to reduce import duty on goods traded between member countries, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

[Air Chief Marshal -- ACM] Sitthi, who returned yesterday from the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Singapore, said there was agreement among his regional counterparts that a clear-cut decision along those lines had to be made.

The ASEAN economic ministers, he said, will meet in Singapore next month to discuss ways to ease regional economic problems, including investment in joint ventures.

ACM Sitthi described as "good news" a Japanese offer to set up a special fund for development in the ASEAN region.

At a time of growing international protectionism, he said, such assistance was welcome.

During the Singapore talks, ASEAN raised the issue of protectionism with the United States, the European Community and Japan, and ACM Sitthi reiterated the call for an end to all protectionism.

Cautioning against undue optimism over Washington easing its trade barriers and opening its markets, ACM Sitthi said the U.S. was labouring under a massive trade deficit and wanted greater access to Thai markets.

"The U.S. also raised the issue of protection of intellectual property rights during the meeting," he said.

While economic issues were widely discussed, Kampuchea was also high on the agenda, particularly the decision of Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to take a year's leave of absence as head of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Reaffirming ASEAN's stand on the issue, ACM Sitthi said it was possible the recent change in leadership in Vietnam could lead to a change in attitudes.

But he said ASEAN should closely follow developments in Hanoi.

"We are ready to respond immediately if Vietnam changes its attitude and shows willingness to solve the problem (of Kampuchea)," he said.

"The ASEAN foreign ministers feel we have to monitor attitudes in the Soviet Union and Vietnam and we are ready to respond favourably if they want to solve the problem peacefully," he said.

Referring to international efforts to bring Pol Pot to trial at the World Court, ACM Sitthi said the former Kampuchean leader and his Khmer Rouge were a matter of the past.

"We should not dwell on issues of the past but concentrate on the present and the future," he said.

"Which country is causing instability in this region now?" he asked.

ACM Sitthi said the EC supported the call to map out a long-term plan to resettle Indochinese refugees voluntarily in Europe and Australia.

The minister said the EC, Canada and the U.S. had agreed to consider his request to ease Thailand's Indochinese refugee burden by accepting a greater number of refugees for resettlement.

Asked about the proposed regional nuclear-free zone, ACM Sitthi said Thailand was not ready to declare the country nuclear-free. It needed to sound out neighboring countries first, he said.

#### Sitthi Gives Briefing

BK221029 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] The foreign minister air chief marshal briefed newsmen at the Bangkok airport upon his return from the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting and the meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and dialogue partners in Singapore.

On political issues, Sitthi said among the topics discussed in Singapore were East-West relations and issues on the South Pacific, Afghanistan, and the Korean peninsula. The Cambodian problem was discussed extensively. The dialogue partner countries -- the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the EC countries -- supported ASEAN's stand as correct and welcomed anticipated improvement in Soviet and SRV stands on settlement of the Cambodian problem. The U.S. secretary of state informed the meeting that the United States has no plans to establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam until its soldiers are withdrawn from Cambodia.

On Indochinese refugees, Sitthi said ASEAN countries issued a joint communique on refugees to remind the world of the burden which ASEAN countries have to shoulder in sheltering refugees, particularly Indochinese refugees in Thailand. The refugee problem will cease to exist if Vietnam withdraws its soldiers from Cambodia. The U.S. secretary of state stated that his country will resettle 9,000 Hmong refugees this year, and Sitthi said he asked that the United States resettles about the same number of Hmong refugees in the year after and that it considers settling the some 15,000-20,000 lowland Lao from Thailand. Some 9,100 Vietnamese refugees in Thailand also wanted to be resettled in third countries, and the United States and other countries are asked to consider this as well because Thailand has shouldered this burden for some time already. As a long-term solution to this problem, the EC countries, Canada, and Australia also jointly discussed voluntary repatriation of the Indochinese refugees.

On economic cooperation, Sitthi said the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting discussed the ASEAN summit to be held at the end of this year which will study possible tariff reductions and joint investment projects. A welcome bit of news is that Japan has offered to set up an ASEAN development fund, worth several billion dollars. Tomorrow a Japanese delegation will discuss distribution of funds from this fund to Thailand with the permanent secretary for foreign affairs.

On trade protectionism, the Thai delegation asked the United States, Japan, and the EC to discontinue the practice and they responded favorably.

Asked by newsmen about the fishing dispute with Malaysia, Sitthi said he delivered an aide memoire to the Malaysian counterpart during a meeting with him in Singapore appealing for an urgent solution of the problem by allowing Thai fishing boats freedom to transit Malaysian waters without subjecting them to search and affording them right to navigation in international waters. Malaysia promised to earnestly look into the matter. To accelerate effective solution of the matter, a joint Thai-Malaysian commission will be established.

On progress of the settlement of the Cambodian problem, Sitthi said the change in leadership in Vietnam will have to be watched to see if a new Soviet or SRV stance will follow that will lead to peaceful settlement of the problem. If this is the case, ASEAN is ready to respond favorably in the interest of stability and security in the region.

Regarding transforming Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone, Sitthi said several matters will have to be taken into account, such as verification, acceptance by countries concerned, and the presence of military bases in some countries. ASEAN countries are aware of these problems and thus it is felt that a nuclear-free Southeast Asia will have to await a suitable time.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORT ON ASEAN MEETING

BK161015 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported on the joint statement on Indochinese refugees issued by the ASEAN Foreign Minister's Meeting in Singapore on 14 June. It says:

At the 20th Meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Singapore on 14 June, the ASEAN foreign ministers discussed the problem of refugees and displaced persons or illegal immigrants from Indochina. They reviewed the statements to the same effect issued in Bangkok on 13 January 1979, and in Kuala Lumpur on 16 August 1979, and the joint statements issued at each meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in the past.

The foreign ministers expressed their deep anxiety and discontent over the continued influx of those people into the ASEAN countries. They reiterated their conviction that the flow of those people from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia will continue to cause severe economic, social, political, and security problems in ASEAN countries, especially in Thailand and Malaysia, which have borne the brunt of the refugee problem.

The foreign ministers made reference to the UN Conference on Refugees and Displaced Persons in Southeast Asia, held in Geneva in 1979, which agreed upon temporary settlement of those people by ASEAN countries pending their resettlement in third countries or repatriation to their respective countries of origin. The foreign ministers expressed concern over the lack of interest shown by resettlement countries which has caused delays in the resettlement program, and increased the residual problem of refugees in ASEAN countries.



The foreign ministers remain convinced that resettlement is the proper solution to the problem, and that efforts be stepped up to achieve this goal. The foreign ministers reiterate ASEAN's stand that local integration of those people in ASEAN countries is not a viable solution. The foreign ministers note that the problem has continued over a long period. They therefore agree that it is urgent to step up efforts to resolve the problem at its source. The foreign ministers reiterate their conviction that if it is allowed to continue, the problem will cause great difficulties to ASEAN countries and will seriously affect stability in the region. They consider that, as the problem originated with Vietnam, Vietnam must therefore, in conformity with humanitarian principles and in the interests of peace, stability, and harmony in the region, take necessary steps to resolve the problem.

The foreign ministers appeal to Vietnam to halt those actions causing conditions to worsen and prolonging the problem of refugees, displaced persons or illegal immigrants from Indochina. The foreign ministers strongly urge Vietnam to take measures to alleviate those conditions causing the people to leave Vietnam by boat. They urge Vietnam to cooperate with the UNHCR and resettlement countries to ensure success of the Orderly Departure Program. They appeal to the Vietnamese Government to accept those desiring to return to Vietnam under the voluntary repatriation program. They also urge the Lao Government to accept Lao refugees desiring to return to Laos on voluntary basis.

The foreign ministers express appreciation to the UNHCR for trying to find a solution to this problem, and to third countries for contributing to resettlement of refugees or illegal immigrants from Vietnam and other countries. The foreign ministers urge resettlement countries not to reduce their intake or impose conditions which would make resettlement more difficult. The foreign ministers reiterate ASEAN's willingness to cooperate closely with resettlement countries and UNHCR in finding durable solution to this problem.

#### SITTHI ON JAPANESE MARKETS; PREM TO VISIT USSR

BK230747 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 23 Jun 87 p 16

[Text] Speaking to newsmen after a half-hour meeting with Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said he briefed the prime minister about the meetings in Singapore and noted that they did not discuss politics or any special topics.

Asked about the U.S. secretary of state's remarks that Thailand should not rely too much on U.S. markets, Sitthi said Thailand will have to explore the Japanese market more extensively. Thailand accounted for 48 percent of ASEAN textile exports to the United States; but Thai textile exports to Japan amounted to only 0.8 percent. Sitthi said we will have to ask Japan to open its market to more Thai products, and a joint Thai-Japanese meeting will be held soon for this purpose. It will also discuss the Thai white book on economic relations with Japan and Japanese investment. Discussions will concern implementation of the guidelines upon which both Japan and Thailand have already agreed.

Asked if the changes in the Vietnamese leadership will result in a new solution of the Cambodian problem, Sitthi said that remains to be seen and that we must pay attention to see if any new policy is announced by the new leadership. In any event, the prime minister plans to visit the Soviet Union in early 1988 and something new might arise from that visit. Sitthi said ministerial-level discussions alone may not be effective in solving the Cambodian problem and that other levels of discussions also help. Sitthi said he feels that Prem's visit to the USSR will improve the overall climate, and we may receive something in return.



BURMESE HOME MINISTER CALLS ON PREMIER PREM

BK221641 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] U Min Guang, home and religious minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, accompanied by Interior Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun and Burmese Ambassador to Thailand U Nyunt Swe, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1500 today. The prime minister welcomed the Burmese home and religious affairs minister and his delegation. The atmosphere was friendly. After that, both exchanged views on strengthening relations between Thailand and Burma. The Burmese home minister said that his visit to Thailand is aimed at getting acquainted with the high-level Thai officials. He said that since Burma's independence in 1948, there have been no problems between Thailand and Burma. During the visit, he will also have a chance to exchange views on drug prevention and suppression cooperation with the Office of Narcotics Control Board of Thailand, which will enable him to gather more knowledge on this matter. Moreover, he said that he wished to have more exchange of anti-narcotics officials between the two nations for drug suppression cooperation.

On the occasion, the prime minister said that Thailand and Burma have had good relations for a long time and have been good neighbors. He believed that the visit by the Burmese home minister would further strengthen the relations between Thailand and Burma.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH LAO ENVOY 15 JUNE

BK191534 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 19 Jun 87

[19 June weekly press conference given by Somphan Kokilanon, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department -- recorded]

[Text] Regarding the meeting between the Lao ambassador and Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphon on 15 June, the Lao ambassador asked the deputy foreign minister to hand a reply letter from Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut to Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. The Lao foreign minister, in the letter, expressed his hope that the next meeting between the high-level delegations of the two countries scheduled to be held in Vientiane would be able to further improve relations between Thailand and Laos.

Praphat Limpaphan mentioned issues related to trade and investment between the two countries. The Lao ambassador said that trade between the Thai and Lao people along the common border still exists and some Thai private firms have already invested in Laos. However, the Thai deputy foreign minister proposed that the Thai and Lao Governments conclude an agreement on bilateral trade and joint investment ventures so that Thai businessmen can have confidence that their interests will be properly treated and relations in this field will be further enhanced.

The Lao ambassador noted that an increase in trade and investment relations can be achieved only after the problem of the three villages has been settled. The deputy foreign minister then told the Lao ambassador that the commander of the Thai 3d Army Region has confirmed that there are now no Thai troops in Lao territory. The Thai foreign minister repeated the Thai side's request for technical officials of the two countries to inspect the area and topographically determine the real border line of the two countries to clear Laos' suspicion about the presence of Thai troops inside Lao territory.

The Thai side was disappointed with the outcome of the previous meeting because it was unable to raise any issue which the two countries can cooperate and discuss because the Lao side insisted that the problem of the three villages is an obstacle. The deputy foreign minister pointed out that it was useless for the two neighboring countries to dispute such a small area as three villages.

The deputy foreign minister asked the Lao ambassador to faithfully relay Thailand's attitude to the Lao Government in Vientiane. He also cited the meeting between the two delegations of the two countries which was held in Vientiane late last year when both sides agreed to refrain from any verbal attack on each other. However, during the past few weeks, the Lao side has often issued statements critical of Thailand while the Thai side practiced restraint.

The Lao ambassador also asked the Thai side to consider the purchase of electricity from Laos' Nam Theung hydroelectric dam. The deputy foreign minister agreed to bring the matter to the government's attention. He also informed the Lao ambassador that Thailand has been purchasing electricity from Laos' Nam Ngum dam and will also buy electricity from Laos' (Se Set) dam, which is still under construction.

The Thai Government has also approved the transportation of strategic goods such as oil through Thai territory at the amount requested by Laos.

#### UNHCR ANTIPIRACY ASSISTANCE CONTINUES ANOTHER YEAR

BK230815 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] According to Suwit Suthanukun, the National Security Council secretary general and chairman of the Committee for Remedying the Piracy Problem, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has approved the extension of the project for prevention and suppression of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand for another year, from 23 June this year. Suwit said on 22 June that the acting representative in Thailand of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] delivered to him the first installment of assistance under the project -- U.S.\$1.5 million -- from the overall assistance of U.S.\$2,598,389. Suwit said he thanked the UNHCR representative and the donor countries for their cooperation against the piracy problem in the Gulf.

The first antipiracy project began in June 1982 and the financial assistance from the donor countries in the past 5 years has contributed significantly in the antipiracy operations of the Thai Navy, the Police Department, and the Harbor Department. Acts of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand declined from 70 percent to 65 percent in 1981, and from 53, 36, 26, 24, and 13 percent in 1982 through 1985 respectively. A total of 29 cases of piracy were brought to court and 16 cases were successfully prosecuted to date, totaling 35 convicts who were given sentences ranging from 3 to 50 years.

The donor countries are Australia, Canada, Denmark, the FRG, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the UK, Switzerland, and the United States.

WORK BEGINS TO FLOOD DISPUTED BORDER AREA

BK210230 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 87 p 1, 3

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Construction workers, guarded by security troops, have started laying the groundwork to build two dams to submerge the Chong Bok battle zones on the Thai-Khmer border under two water reservoirs in two years, an army officer told THE NATION yesterday.

Col Phoemsak Phuangsarot, chief-of-staff of the Suranari Defence Force, said the reservoirs will, apart from forming natural barriers against future Vietnamese incursions, also help relieve the seasonal drought in the district of Nam Yun, Nachaluai and Buntharik in the northeastern province of Ubon Ratchathani.

A budget of 12 million baht has been earmarked for the first phase of the construction of Huai Chanla and Huai Plansua-Huai Luang reservoirs under the royally-initiated project, Col Phoemsak said. The Irrigation Department is responsible for the construction.

Chong Bok, where the frontiers of Thailand, Kampuchea and Laos meet, has been the battlefield between Thai and Vietnamese troops for three to four months now. Thai troops have flushed out Vietnamese intruders from two of the three occupied zones and are still battling for control over the third front marked by Hill 477 located right on the borderline.

Thai troops have regained full control over the first-front zone which is about two to five kms from the border inside Thailand. For the second-front zone, Thai troops have taken positions in all the hills with the exception of Hill 500 regarded as a piece of "no man's land." Thai troops have swept onto the hill but have been forced to retreat by heavy artillery shelling from Vietnamese gunners. The Vietnamese artillery guns have a longer range of firing. Thai troops plan to build up fortified bunkers on the hill to protect themselves from the artillery bombardment.

More than 70 Thai troops, including Army-trained Sua Phran militiamen have been killed during the three-month push-back operation. The number of wounded troops is said to be "in the tune of three digits." Vietnamese troops are believed to suffer higher casualties based on intercepted Vietnamese radio communications.

Col Phoemsak said that after dislodging all the Vietnamese troops from the area, the army will launch development projects to boost the standard of living of the border villagers. The construction of the dams for irrigational purposes fit in with the concept, according to the task force's chief-of-staff.

Workers, he said, are cementing the edge of the Huai Chanla Dam and cutting the path designated as the edge of the other dam. He said after the completion of the project, villagers in the areas would have water available all year round for farming.

Army sources said that a diplomatic corps comprising mainly ambassadors from the European Community (EC) and reporters will visit the construction sites during an inspection tour June 24-25.



Meanwhile, an informed source said that U.S. Defence Minister Casper Weinberger is expected to listen to a briefing by Thai leaders during his brief stop-over here on June 24 on his way back Australia [as published]. Weinberger is expected to meet Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila during the official visit.

#### SITTHI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION

BK221105 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 22 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] While speaking to newsmen at Bangkok airport upon his return from the meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and dialogue partners in Singapore yesterday afternoon, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said he did not think the current political situation was so bad that it could lead to dissolution of parliament, adding that what can be solved should be solved. Asked whether the opposition's current attempts to stir things up would lead to a cabinet reshuffle, Sitthi said the opposition has the right in the democratic system but whether its current activities are excessive remain to be seen. Asked if he is worried about the current political situation, Sitthi said firmly, "No, not at all. I go to work with pleasant feelings."

Asked whether the Democrat Party's plan to submit its own bill amending the Copyright Law to the cabinet for consideration will lead to division, Sitthi said it will have to be seen if the cabinet will approve it. He did not want to say anything at this time because he believes that the Education Ministry is in charge of the bill and any amendments it chooses do not concern the Foreign Ministry. Sitthi said he has never discussed the amendment with any foreign country; a committee headed by Minister Chirayu did so and reported to the Foreign Ministry. In any event, he appealed to all to keep in mind the long-term interests of the country and the consequences.

#### BRIEFS

CANADIAN REFUGEE PLAN -- Canada is working on a plan to set up an international mechanism to facilitate the repatriation of Indochinese refugees stranded in first asylum countries and whose prospects for resettlement in third countries does not appear good. Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark told THE NATION that the proposed international mechanism will be handled by the UNHCR with assistance from Canada, U.S., Japan, and Australia, and in consultation with ASEAN. He said details of this initiative will be in a paper to be presented to the UNHCR soon. At the end of April, there were about 130,000 Indochinese in five ASEAN countries (excluding Brunei), and about 116,300 of them were in Thailand alone. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jun 87 p 5 BK]

PRC FAMILY PLANNING DELEGATION ARRIVES -- A Chinese delegation led by Vice Minister for Family Planning Chang Chongxuan yesterday started a four-day visit to Thailand. The seven-man team will observe family planning in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. Chang yesterday made a courtesy call on Public Health Minister Thoetphong Chaiyanan. He was also briefed on family planning policy during the Sixth Five-Year National Development Plan which is implemented this year. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Jun 87 p 2 BK]



NEWLY ELECTED LEADERS RECEIVE CONGRATULATIONS

## Pham Hung Congratulated

OW221805 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22 -- Pham Hung, Politburo member on the CPV Central Committee, has received congratulations from the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The message from the Council of Ministers of the USSR reads:

"We believe that the active and creative activities of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at implementing the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress are an important factor ensuring Vietnam's steady advance along the path of socialist construction."

"We are deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship, close solidarity and effective cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will continue to consolidate in the interests of the two nations and of peace and socialism."

In his message, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, reads:

"Your election as chairman of the Council of Ministers has reflected the Vietnamese party, state and people's great confidence in you, a staunch revolutionary who has experienced many trials in the struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation and in taking the country steadily toward socialism."

"On this occasion, I would like to wish the heroic fraternal Vietnamese people still greater success in implementing the resolution of the 6th party congress, thus contributing to strengthening the special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam, and between the three Indochinese countries for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

The message from Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, reads:

"I am firmly convinced that in the light of the resolution of the sixth CPV congress, an important event in the political and social life of the Vietnamese people, and under your clear-sighted and talented leadership, the Vietnamese Government and people will obtain brilliant success in national construction and defence and firmly advance along the path of socialism."

"The Vietnamese people's achievements will be an active contribution to consolidating and developing the militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam and between the three Indochinese countries on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of socialism, peace and stability in the region and the world as a whole."

## Vo Chi Cong Congratulated

OW221817 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22 -- Vo Chi Cong has received congratulations from leaders of the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea on his election as president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The message from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR notes that the worker-peasant state of Vietnam having firmly grown up in its revolutionary struggle, is now carrying out the important tasks of socialist construction put forth by the 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The SRV State Council plays an important role in mobilizing the Vietnamese working people to successfully implement those tasks.

"We believe that the fraternal friendship, unshakeable solidarity and the all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will be constantly developed in the interests of our two nations and for the sake of world peace, security and socialism."

The message from Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, says:

"The election of you for the noble position reaffirms the high belief of the Vietnamese party, state and people in you who have gained substantial achievements and experiences in leading the Vietnamese revolution."

"May the great friendship, special militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam flourish, thus contributing to promoting the solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

For his part, President Heng Samrin of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, expressed his "confidence that the fraternal government and people of Vietnam under your clear-sighted leadership will make great achievements in implementing the resolution of the 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam for the country's social development and socialist construction and for the fraternal relations, special militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam, as well as among the fraternal nations of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos."

FURTHER ON EIGHTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

## Communique No 5

BK221711 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Communique No 5 of the Eighth National Assembly's First Session]

[Text] On 22 June, the National Assembly held its plenary meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao presided over all the meetings.

In the morning, the National Assembly heard the following National Assembly deputies' statements:

Thanh Hao Deputy Ha Van Ban: Intensify the Management and Use of Land.

Dac Lac Deputy Pham Minh Chinh: Management of Forests and Forest Land Under the Draft Law on Land.

Minh Hai Deputy Nguyen Thi Hong Minh: Some Proposals on Management, Procurement, and Processing of Export Aquatic Products.

Hau Giang Deputy Phan Tan Tien: Concentrate on Managing in Accordance With the Sixth Party Congress Resolution To Accelerate the Development of Grain Production.

Nghe Tinh Deputy Phan Anh: Rights and Obligations.

Ho Chi Minh City Deputy Ly Chang Trung: Some Thoughts About the Comrade General Secretary's Speech.

Lam Dong Deputy Nguyen Xuan Du: What Can We Do To Eliminate Current Difficulties?

Nghe Tinh Deputy Dau Thi Luong: To Enable the Production [of] Export Peanuts in Nghe Tinh To Continue Developing Into a Concentrated Peanut Area of the Country.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet, on behalf of the council, made a statement on the suggestions of National Assembly deputies to the report of the Council of Ministers on the current socioeconomic situation and urgent tasks for the last half of 1987.

In the afternoon, the National Assembly held its closing meeting. The National Assembly voted for and unanimously passed its resolution agreeing to publicize the Draft Agrarian Law so that the people may contribute suggestions.

The National Assembly assigned to the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly Judiciary Committee the task of studying and receiving suggestions from the deputies at the First Session of the Eighth National Assembly concerning the Draft Agrarian Law, revising the draft law, and submitting it to the Council of State for consideration and decision on its publication and on organizing the gathering of the people's suggestions.

The National Assembly warmly welcomed the delegation of the people of the capital of Hanoi, who turned up to greet the National Assembly itself and the newly elected high-ranking state leaders.

Next, Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung delivered their speeches.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong said: The Council of State has the great responsibility to contribute to accelerating the process of renovation of the ways of thinking and doing things in a profound and comprehensive manner in all areas of activities of the state in accordance with the spirit of the important speech delivered by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to inaugurate this National Assembly.



On the basis of thoroughly understanding the concept of considering the people as roots, the Council of State will try to make elective organs, from the National Assembly down to people's councils at various levels, fulfill their responsibilities as representatives of the people's will and aspirations by working effectively, overcoming formalism and bureaucratism, and effectively supporting the successful implementation of all tasks laid down by the sixth party congress.

The chairman of the Council of State called on the entire people and combatants throughout the country to understand even more thoroughly the party's lines and policies with a spirit of solidarity and renovation, strive to engage in productive labor and practice thrift, gallantly struggle in all domains of activity, participate actively in the campaign to purify the state machinery and increase its managerial efficiency, beat off and eliminate all negative phenomena, improve all social relations, and ensure social justice so as to create a vigorous momentum for advancing our country through all immediate difficulties and gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation.

In his speech, Comrade Pham Hung said: Our collective Council of Ministers will do our utmost by showing our will for revolutionary offensive, by taking practical actions, and by achieving concrete efficiency to fulfill our responsibilities to the party, the National Assembly, and the people.

The most important thing is for us to be deeply imbued with the spirit of renovation, to rely on the strength of the working people's collective mastery, to wholeheartedly serve the people, to work self-denyingly for the people's interests, and to really be the faithful servants of the people as President Ho Chi Minh taught us to be.

He pointed out: We cannot fulfill new duties with old views and with the old sluggish work style.

Finally, Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao delivered the closing speech.

The First Session of the Eighth National Assembly of the SRV succeeded and concluded at 1700 [1000 GMT] on 22 June.

#### Report on Closing Session

BK221215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Station correspondent's report with recorded portions on the 22 June closing meeting of the Eighth National Assembly's First Session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi]

[Excerpts] After 5 days of work in an earnest and democratic spirit reflecting a renovated work style, the first session of the Eighth National Assembly held its closing meeting this afternoon.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, advisers to the CPV Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly.

At 1600, the meeting began under the direction of Comrade Le Quang Dao. Comrade Dao Xuan Mien, member of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, opened the meeting by presenting the draft resolution of the National Assembly on preliminary passage of the Draft Agrarian Law and on its dissemination and the gathering of the people's suggestions.

[Begin Dao Xuan Mien recording] The National Assembly: I would like to read the Draft Resolution of the National Assembly on the Draft Agrarian Law.

The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Eighth Legislature, First Session

#### Resolution on the Draft Agrarian Law

The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, having heard the report by the Council of Ministers and the report by the National Assembly Judiciary Committee on the Draft Agrarian Law, in accordance with the proposal of the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, pursuant to Article 83 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, hereby resolves to:

1. Agree to publicize the Draft Agrarian Law so that the people may contribute suggestions;
2. Assign to the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly Judiciary Committee the task of studying and receiving suggestions from the deputies at the First Session of the Eighth National Assembly concerning the Draft Agrarian Law, revising the draft law, and submitting it to the Council of State for consideration and decision on its publication and on organizing the gathering of the people's suggestions.

Those comrades who approve this resolution, please raise your hands.

Any comrades who do not approve please let me know.

None. [applause] [end recording]

Next, a delegation of the people of the capital city of Hanoi came to present its greetings to the National Assembly. The capital's children respectfully presented National Assembly deputies with fresh and colorful bouquets of flowers.

On behalf of all strata of people in the capital, Professor and Doctor Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the municipal Fatherland Front Committee, read a congratulatory message which says in part:

[Begin Pham Khac Quang recording] In recent days, the people in the capital as well as the people throughout the country have been looking toward the historic Ba Dinh Conference Hall, where important political events of the nation have taken place, and closely following the activities of the Eighth National Assembly's First Session, the session that opens a term of office based on the spirit of renovation advocated by the sixth party congress.

The working class, the collectivized peasantry, the socialist intelligentsia, handicraftsmen, and compatriots of all nationalities, all religious beliefs, and all walks of life in the capital pledge to enhance their unity and identity of views, dynamically and creatively overcome difficulties, and step up the emulation movement to successfully implement the resolution of the sixth party congress, the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum, and the resolution of the Eighth National Assembly's First Session, and to successfully fulfill the 1987 state plan and the political tasks of the capital. In particular, the people of the capital -- who are honored to live near the center and who are directly led by the Political Bureau and the central government -- are all the more aware of their heavy responsibilities and feel, all the more strongly, the need for even closer unity to fully exercise the laboring people's right to collective mastery in ensuring efficient social management and reflecting the spirit of considering the people as roots and the motto: Let the people know, discuss, implement, and supervise; in the lively life of Hanoi Capital. [applause] [end recording]

Now, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, is invited to express his views. [passage omitted on Vo Chi Cong speech]

Following Comrade Vo Chi Cong's address, Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers, read a statement. He said:

[Begin Pham Hung recording] From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to express our sentiment over the great honor that the Eighth National Assembly has reserved for us by showing their confidence and electing us to the important positions of the highest executive and administrative organ of the supreme body of state power.

With this honor and these positions, we, members of the Council of Ministers, realize all the more clearly our heavy responsibilities that require us to fulfill our duties toward the National Assembly and the people in the present stage of the revolution. [applause]

Comrades, next to the achievement and very fundamental advantages in the cause of socialist construction and national defense, at present the socioeconomic situation of our country is facing great difficulties. The sixth party congress reviewed our achievements, assessed the real socioeconomic situation of our country, further concretized the lines traced by the fourth and fifth party congresses, and set forth tasks, objectives, and a system of major economic, political, cultural, social, national defense, security, and diplomatic measures.

The sixth party congress, which inherited and deeply renovated the party leadership, is a beacon showing the way for our entire party and people to overcome the difficulties and trials so as to rectify the shortcomings and errors in the spirit of absolute renovation to advance our country forward.

In his opening speech at this session of the Eighth National Assembly, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee, summed up the jobs we have accomplished since the sixth party congress, reminded us to be fully imbued with the lesson of considering the people as the roots, and stressed the demand for renovation in enhancing the managerial capability of our state and for organizing and motivating the people to successfully fulfill the tasks laid down by the party congress. We believe that the comrade deputies of the Eighth National Assembly clearly realize their weighty duties and many urgent, great, complex, and important tasks posed for the Council of Ministers in many fields, especially the socioeconomic field.



It is the wish of the comrade National Assembly deputies and the people throughout the country that the Council of Ministers, elected this time, be a pure, stable, and strong collective that is really renovated and that will really take action to join the people throughout the country in striving to overcome the difficulties and sluggishness which have existed for several years now; to create a dynamic and creative force in managerial work; to gradually stabilize production, distribution and circulation, and the material and cultural life of the people; to enhance the effectiveness of managerial organizations; to restore order and discipline; and to realize social justice.

Our collective Council of Ministers will do our utmost by showing our will for revolutionary offensive, by taking practical actions and by achieving concrete efficiency to fulfill our responsibilities to the party, the National Assembly, and the people.

The most important thing is for us to be deeply imbued with the spirit of renovation, to rely on the strength of the working people's collective mastery, to wholeheartedly serve the people, to work self-denyingly for the people's interests, and to really be the faithful servants of the people as President Ho Chi Minh taught us to be.  
[applause] [end recording]

Comrade Pham Hung then pointed out the heavy functions and responsibilities of the members of the Council of Ministers. He asserted that the pressing issue at present is to revamp organization and to clearly define the duties and powers of each echelon of administrative management from the center to the localities and grass roots so as to abolish bureaucratic centralism. He also brought up the lesson of considering the people as the roots. All positions and policies directly relating to the people should be implementing according to the method of letting the people know, discuss, do, and inspect. This is a lever motivating the people to participate in the management of the state, a decisive moving force in the process of renovation which ensures the rectification of the bad practices new factors and promptly correct all shortcomings and deviations.

Dealing with the present tasks of our entire party, Army, and people, Comrade Pham Hung's address clearly stated:

[Begin Pham Hung recording] In the immediate future, we must bring into play the aggregate strength of the working class, the collectivized peasantry, the socialist intelligentsia, and the people of other strata so that they may stand up together, join hearts and hands, and concentrate their efforts on effectively resolving the pressing problems of production, distribution and circulation, and the people's life; stepping up comprehensive agricultural production; producing grain; achieving high yields in the summer-fall and 10th-month crops of 1987; actively preparing for the cultivation of the winter-spring crop; and successfully implementing the 1987 state plan and budget.

At present, all policies and measures, all intellect and energy must be aimed at liberating the existing productive force, exploiting our considerable potentials, especially labor and land, widely applying scientific and technical achievements, developing the socialist economic element, especially the state economy, transforming and mobilizing the other economic elements, and concentrating on successfully implementing the three major economic programs, namely the production of grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods, and export articles.

In the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland, we attach special importance to the national and international factors, the traditional and epochal factors. Our party, our state, and our people will do their best to strengthen our friendship and all-round cooperation, first of all with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We will do our best to develop our friendship, our special relations, and our all-round cooperation with fraternal Laos and Cambodia.

The biggest issue of the present time is peace, realizing the policy of dialogue and peaceful coexistence among countries of different sociopolitical regimes, and eliminating the policy of using force in confrontation in international relations.

We approve of and warmly support the consistent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union set forth by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to liquidate nuclear weapons, thereby liberating mankind from the danger of annihilation.

We wish to live in peace and friendship with neighboring countries and to see a Southeast Asia of peace, friendship, and cooperation. We treasure the time-honored friendship between our people and the Chinese people and wish to restore it in the interests of the two peoples and for the sake of peace and national independence of all countries in the world.

Comrade National Assembly deputies, the supervision of the National Assembly and the Council of State over the activities of various administrative organs and administrative management organs is of special importance. The Council of Ministers will make every effort to strengthen its relations with the standing committees and other organizations of the National Assembly so as to obtain their support and assistance in fulfilling its duties. Also in this spirit, the people's committees at all levels must establish close relations with the people's councils at all levels, strive for their assistance and supervision, and ensure that the people's committees operate and are managed in accordance with their functions, duties, and power.

Over the past decades, under the party leadership and enjoying the sympathy, support, and constructive assistance of the people, our state of proletarian dictatorship has matured and become a sharp weapon in national defense and socialist construction. In the past, our people fought and won victory with their will that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Today, our people should heighten this will even further to firmly maintain independence and freedom forever, to firmly safeguard the socialist fatherland, and to build our homeland into a prosperous and strong socialist country, thereby realizing the testament of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho: If we still have our mountains, our rivers, and our people, then once the U.S. aggressors are vanquished we will rebuild our country and make it ten times more beautiful than it is now. [applause]

Let our entire party, people, and army unite and advance with confidence and enthusiasm under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. They will certainly overcome all difficulties and trials, will score new achievements in the cause of socialist construction and national defense, will build a plentiful and happy life for the people, and take our beloved Vietnam to shining socialism, thereby making active contributions to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism of the world people. [applause] [end recording]

Amid a warm and enthusiastic atmosphere, Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman for the National Assembly, delivered the closing speech.

[Begin Le Quang Dao recording] After days of working intensively, in a democratic manner, and with a high sense of responsibility toward the party and people, today, the First Session of the Eighth National Assembly has concluded its agenda with fine success.

The National Assembly warmly welcomes and demonstrates a high identity of views with the important speech of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The National Assembly highly values the results of the official friendship visit to the Soviet Union by a high-level delegation of our party, which has marked a new qualitative step of development in the relations of solidarity and traditional friendship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The National Assembly expresses confidence in the leadership of the party Central Committee and is determined to organize and motivate our entire people and Armed Forces to devote all their mind and spirit to fulfilling the 1987 state plan, successfully carrying out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland along with fulfilling their international obligation, and contributing positively to the struggle for peace and friendship among the nations in the world and in Southeast Asia.

The National Assembly has elected various organs of state leadership and has provided its views for dealing with the Draft Agrarian Law and issued a resolution for publicizing it and gathering the people's suggestions. In discussing the Council of Ministers report on the current socioeconomic situation and urgent tasks for the second half of 1987, the National Assembly has given its views on work related to the guidance and supervision of all echelons and sectors as well as on various necessary policies and measures aimed at overcoming the immediate difficulties concerning production and life, especially the issue of prices, wages, and money, so as to stabilize step by step the country's socioeconomic life.

The National Assembly entrusts the Council of Ministers with resolving these problems and reporting the results to the Council of State.

Dear National Assembly deputies, the situation in our country demands a new profound and comprehensive change in all aspects of activities, including the activities of the National Assembly and people's councils at all levels.

In line with the spirit of Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech at this session and inheriting the valuable experience of the previous National Assembly, the Eighth National Assembly is determined to satisfactorily exercise its functions, tasks, and powers, attach importance to the performance of the two principal functions -- legislation and supervision -- work efficiently, and overcome formalism and bureaucratism, thereby contributing positively to the implementation of the sixth party congress resolution and other resolutions of the party Central Committee.

I hope that all National Assembly deputies report to voters on the success of this session. We would like to promise our compatriots and combatants throughout the country that in whatever position or domain of activity, their National Assembly deputies will always struggle for and truly be representatives of the people's will and aspirations, correctly comply with the statutes of National Assembly deputies, be imbued with the spirit of renovation adopt a new manner in word and deed, stay close to reality, maintain a close link with voters, lead an exemplary lifestyle, struggle against all acts of impropriety and negativism, outstandingly fulfill their duties as National Assembly deputies, and remain worthy of the people's confidence.



On behalf of the comrade vice chairman of the National Assembly, please allow me to sincerely thank all National Assembly deputies for their confidence in entrusting us with these heavy responsibilities. May I wish all National Assembly deputies good health and success in their work, struggle, and study.

I would like to declare the first session of the Eighth National Assembly closed.  
[applause] [end recording]

Vo Chi Cong's Speech

BK230401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jun 87

["Text of speech by Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State, at 22 June closing meeting of the Eighth National Assembly's First Session -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, respected Comrades Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, respected Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung, respected Comrade Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao, and dear National Assembly deputies:

On behalf of the comrades elected to the Council of State, I would like to sincerely thank the National Assembly for the trust placed in us. We truly realize that through their ballots, the National Assembly deputies and compatriots and combatants throughout the country have bestowed upon us a great honor and, at the same time, entrusted us with extremely heavy responsibilities.

Dear National Assembly deputies: The Sixth CPV Congress marked an important turning point in the advance of the revolution in our country and opened the new prospect for development of the country. The congress asserted that the overall mission and general objectives for the remaining years of the initial stages are to stabilize all aspects of the socioeconomic situation and continue to build the necessary premises for stepping up socialist industrialization in the next stage.

In order to achieve the aforesaid objectives, it is urgently required that all domains of social life must be renovated step by step and that all manpower and wealth must be truly concentrated on implementing the three major economic programs for grain and food products, consumer goods, and export goods. Proceeding from the real socioeconomic situation, primarily the current situation of distribution and circulation, the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum asserted: The resolving of urgent problems in distribution and circulation is aimed at reducing the percentage of expenditures over budget, the momentum of price increases, the rate of inflation, and the difficulties in the laboring people's life. At the same time, it clearly indicates that the objective of these four reductions can be achieved only on the basis of eliminating the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidies, shifting the economic activities to socialist accounting and business, enhancing the leading role of the state-run economy in the national economy, promoting the positive capability of other economic elements, expanding the circulation of goods, and liberating production forces.

As the highest operating organ of the National Assembly, at a new turning point for the country, the Council of State has the great responsibility to contribute to accelerating the process of renovating the ways of thinking and doing things in a profound and comprehensive manner in all areas of the state's activities in accordance with the spirit of the important speech delivered by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to inaugurate this National Assembly and to organize and encourage the people to successfully implement the resolution of the sixth party congress and, as an immediate step, the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum.

On the basis of thoroughly understanding the concept of considering the people as the roots and correctly observing the motto: Let the people know, discuss, implement, and control; it is necessary to ensure that the National Assembly and the Council of State will fully discharge their functions, duties, and authority as defined by the constitution and the law so as to contribute to strengthening the managerial efficacy of the socialist state and developing and realizing the laboring people's right to mastery through the state. Urgent efforts must be made in time to institutionalize the resolutions of the sixth party congress and the party Central Committee's second plenum into suitable laws, policies, and regulations, wholly renovate the mechanism of economic management; and carry out the three major economic programs.

The Council of State will try to make elected organs -- from the National Assembly down to people's councils at various levels -- fulfill their responsibilities as representatives of the people's will and aspirations by working effectively, overcoming formalism and bureaucratism, fully developing collective wisdom, holding democratic discussions, and constantly improving and promptly reviewing their activities in all respects. The National Assembly and the Council of State will focus their activities on carrying out the two main functions of legislation and supervision to effectively support the successful implementation of the party's line and policies; they will constantly improve their work procedures and enhance the quality of National Assembly sessions and Council of State meetings; and they will strengthen the efficiency of the National Assembly's and the Council of State's supervision over the enforcement of the Constitution and the law, over the implementation of the state plan and the state budget, over the improvement of socioeconomic management by the law, and over the strengthening of the socialist legal system so as to ensure scrupulous and uniform enforcement of the law nationwide and to firmly uphold state discipline.

The Council of State has the duty to pay attention to consolidating national defense, maintaining security and social order and safety, and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The SRV is resolved to contribute positively to the cause of firmly defending peace and friendship among the nations in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, consolidate and strengthen the special relationship among the three Indochinese countries, consolidate and strengthen friendship and all-around cooperation with other countries in the socialist community, first of all with the Soviet Union whose 70th October Revolution anniversary we will celebrate this year, and contribute to the common struggle of the world peoples for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Dear National Assembly deputies: Although the country is still facing many difficulties ahead, the guidelines for going forward have been clearly specified by the sixth party congress and the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution. Let compatriots and combatants countrywide understand more thoroughly the party's lines and policies in the spirit of solidarity and renovation, engage in productive labor, practice thrift, courageously struggle in all activities, positively join the campaign to purify the state machinery and enhance its managerial efficiency, repel and wipe out all negative phenomena, make social relations healthy, achieve social justice, and create a strong impetus to bring the country out of the immediate difficulties and gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation.

We are firmly convinced that under the party leadership, with the eager support of compatriots and combatants countrywide, and with the close cooperation of all deputies, we will fulfill our duties and will not disappoint the people throughout the country.

Dear National Assembly deputies: In this session, we are deeply moved by the National Assembly citation on the great merits of Comrades Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, the outstanding students of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh. Although Comrade Truong Chinh no longer has any state responsibilities, his practical and fruitful theories and experiences in building the people's administration and the state of proletarian dictatorship in our country during the long time of his service as party general secretary and then chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee and the State Council, will remain forever an extremely valuable treasure of our party and state. We shall benefit from and develop the valuable experiences of Comrades Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong to vigorously accelerate the activities of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

Following the examples of great Uncle Ho and exemplary elderly revolutionary comrades, we pledge to do our utmost to wholeheartedly serve the country and people, and to most satisfactorily fulfill the assigned duties.

All National Assembly deputies are kindly requested to convey our cordial and attentive regards to compatriots and combatants countrywide. May all the deputies enjoy good health and score many outstanding achievements in their noble job!

Once again, we sincerely thank all the National Assembly deputies.

NGUYEN VAN LINH, OTHER LEADERS MEET WITH DEPUTIES

BK221648 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam reporter, this afternoon, 22 June, immediately after the closing and fine success of the First Session of the Eighth National Assembly, there was a cordial meeting between our comrade party and state leaders -- including Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Hung, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Dam Quang Trung, chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly -- and the National Assembly deputies of various ethnic minority groups attending the session.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Pham Hung, on behalf of the party and state, welcomed the great contributions made by the people of various ethnic minority groups to the cause of national construction and defense and their spirit of overcoming the current difficulties. He appealed to the National Assembly deputies who represented the people of all ethnic minority groups and who attended this National Assembly session to convey the significance of its success and its spirit of renovation to their constituencies, to call on the people of all nationalities to develop their revolutionary tradition, uphold vigilance, firmly maintain production, smash all tricks of the enemy, his multifaceted war of sabotage, and firmly defend the border of the fatherland.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Vo Chi Cong spoke at the meeting. They recalled highly moving experiences during the difficult years of the revolution when they were wholeheartedly assisted and protected by the people of various ethnic minority groups. They expressed sincere gratitude of the party and state to the people of all nationalities. On behalf of the party, the state, and the National Assembly, they promised to continue seeking measures to promote economic, cultural, and social development in the mountain and border provinces, thereby gradually raising the living standards of the people of all ethnic minority groups.



On behalf of the National Assembly deputies of various ethnic minority groups present at the meeting, Comrade Dam Quang Trung, chairman of the Nationalities Council, expressed the gratitude of the people of all nationalities for the concern of the party and state.

Comrade Dam Quang Trung stressed: Thanks to the party and Uncle Ho, the people of all ethnic minority groups today enjoy equality with their compatriots in the lowland regions in their efforts to build a new life.

He promised that, in his capacity as chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly, he will join other National Assembly deputies in actively motivating the people of all ethnic minority groups to zealously engage in productive labor, stand ready to fight to protect border safety, and contribute to successfully implementing the resolution of the sixth party congress.

OFFICIAL SAYS FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK TO OPEN IN JUL

OW221129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi, June 22 KYODO -- The first commercial bank in Vietnam under communist rule will make its debut early next month to handle personal savings and extend loans to enterprises and individuals, an economic official said Monday.

Nguyen Xuan Oanh, who served as governor of the central bank and a deputy premier in the defunct South Vietnamese government, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE the proposed commercial bank will be established in early July in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon)

Oanh has remained in the country since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975 and, since the reunification of the country, has served as an economic adviser to the Hanoi government.

He currently holds the post of secretary general of the Bureau of Economic Research. He was elected to the National Assembly in the elections held in April.

Oanh said the new bank will be much like a city bank in a western country, handling personal savings, extending loans to individuals and enterprises and issuing stocks to procure funds.

Its emergence will become a key feature of the Vietnamese communist party's economic reform under the leadership of Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh.

An economic technocrat, Oanh is an economic adviser to Premier Pham Hung and Deputy Premier Vo Van Kiet and is directly involved in the preparation for the establishment of the new bank.

He is also scheduled to join its management as an executive.

Oanh said the bank will be capitalized at 500 million dong (about 1.4 million dollars).

Part of the capital will be provided by the government, he said, adding that the bank will issue stock to obtain the necessary funds.

It will be run by its board of directors.

Vietnam so far has had only two types of banks -- state-run and foreign trade banks.

Canh said the state-run bank has merely been an institution for the execution of national finances and that it has not succeeded in adjusting the volume of currency issued.

He said one of the objectives of setting up the country's first commercial bank is to let it contribute to checking inflation by coordinating credit extension.

Japanese general trading sources in Hanoi, meanwhile, said even if Hanoi implements an investment law, it is doubtful foreign companies will immediately advance into Vietnam as long as there is uncertainty in Vietnam's receiving system, such as the banking institution

'IMPLEMENTING THE SPIRIT' OF N.V.L. ARTICLES

Maritime Director Fired

BK160458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Implementing the spirit of articles by Comrade N.V.L. on NHAN DAN's column: "Things That Must Be Done Immediately," the minister of communications and transportation has paid special attention to the people's criticism, read and promptly settled various letters of complaint and denunciation, and inspected negative tasks of the ministry.

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation contends that renovation in accepting the people's criticism is one of its immediate and consistent tasks in order to rely on the masses to discover and overcome negative phenomena in transporting goods and passengers, thereby contributing to fulfilling all assigned tasks.

The ministry has also urged its Press and Propagation Committee and other information agencies to conduct criticism, openly contribute ideas through various information facilities, and coordinate with other official organizations to clarify issues questioned by the people.

The minister has assigned the Inspection Committee and the Press and Propagation Committee to consistently follow up and review criticism against units of the transportation sector by radio stations and newspapers in order to inform the ministry's leadership committee for prompt action.

With this spirit, over the past month, the communications and transportation sector has conducted a dozen inspections, settled many pending serious issues, and dealt with some cases violating the principle of economic management and involving embezzlement -- cases that caused losses to the state property and affected the people's confidence.

The ministry has decided to discharge the director and deputy director as well as some heads and deputy heads of offices of the Saigon Sea Vessel Agency [Dqaij Lys Tauf Bieenr Saigon] on charges of violating the principle of management and the regulation on use of foreign currencies.

## Minh Hai Investigates

BK170741 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] The People's Committee of Minh Hai Province recently sent the following urgent message to the NHAN DAN editorial staff:

The people's committee of Minh Hai Province accepts the suggestion of comrade "N.V.L." published in the 11 June 1987 issue of NHAN DAN. On 12 June 1987, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's committee convened all sectors involved to organize immediately a team to investigate the violations of Decision No 80 of the Council of Ministers published in the journal TUAN TIN TUC on 30 May 1987.

We will inform the NHAN DAN editorial staff of the results of investigation as soon as possible.

## Trade Service Responds

BK200545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] In the spirit of renovation, accepting criticism, and preventing negative phenomena to bring about positive changes at business units, the Trade Service of Hanoi has initially devised various concrete steps to be taken in implementation of the six measures set for the entire trade sector by the home trade minister in reply to Comrade N.V.L. One of these concrete steps consists of consolidating grass-roots party organizations and relying on the trade and youth unions, inspection organizations, and people's inspection teams to promptly detect and prevent such prevalent malpractices at various stores as pilfering goods in storage, reserving good-quality merchandise for sale to relatives and friends, adopting a rude attitude toward customers, unwarrantedly increasing prices, and making short measurements. Units whose negative phenomena are pointed out by the mass media or customers are required to conduct an investigation to clarify the matter and provide an open answer in the press for the information of everyone.

Recently, acting upon customers' complaints, the Hanoi Trade Service promptly coordinated with grass-roots units in investigating and dealing with a number of cases, including one involving two salespersons at the Thinh Yen Grocery Store who supplied private traders with 6 cases totaling 126 liters of fishsauce, another case involving clerks at the Cho Hom Groceries Store who reserved good-quality goods for sale to relatives, and still another case involving unreported price marking-up at the Le Quy Don Store.

The service director has temporarily suspended the keeper and the chief accountant of the Nguyen Cong Tru Store pending investigation upon receiving a letter complaining that the store withheld goods for internal distribution; and dismissed and considered further action against the keeper of the Giam Vegetable Store for supplying private traders with goods and causing a loss of 5,000 dong to public funds.

The service has also transferred cadres from one unit to another on a rotating basis to prevent collective corruption in conducting negative practices or in supplying goods to dishonest traders. Discussions have also been held between managerial cadres and salespersons to improve the sense of responsibility, the awareness of collective mastery, and the self-esteem of each person, unit, and the entire sector.



## Readers Praise Column

BK211414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Jun 87

["Opinion" by paper readers and radio listeners on NHAN DAN column by N.V.L. "Things That Must Be Done Immediately"]

[Summary] "Comrade (Chin Phong) said: Recently, various newspapers, radio and television stations ran and broadcast articles on "Things That Must Be Done Immediately" by Comrade N.V.L. First, it is noteworthy that all issues raised by Comrade N.V.L. are true and urgent and must be quickly reviewed and overcome. Second, a number of organizations, units, and various echelons of party committees and the administration criticized by Comrade N.V.L. have seriously accepted and promptly dealt with their cases. As a result, the nature of issues raised by articles on "Things That Must Be Done Immediately," are accurate and urgent. However, many readers asked that had these articles not been signed by N.V.L., would serious and quick action been taken as had been done by the organizations and units involved? For example: The paper TUOI TRE had been raising the issue of a negative case of the Ho Chi Minh City's 4th Precinct Tax Office for quite along time but the tax sector of the city and the 4th Precinct Party Committee kept silent, until Comrade N.V.L. raised the issue again, then positive action was taken. Another example: Actions to deal with a negative condition at the Binh Duong sugar factory were not clear; NHAN DAN has raised the problem and asked the Song Be Provincial Party Committee to clarify the issue, but, so far, it has kept silent. We think that all of us have respect for Comrade N.V.L and we did take serious actions against all issues raised by him. However, we should be able to do our own thinking and seriously review issues criticized by the press. It is not practical that we solve all issues by waiting for advice given by Comrade N.V.L. or other personages."

"Comrade (Xuan Cao) from 5-A2 Da Nang said: We should apply both punitive and incentive measures. Public opinion, including us, warmly welcomes and supports the objective of the article on "Things That Must Be Done Immediately" column in NHAN DAN by Comrade N.V.L. An army officer, I realize that we must struggle to oppose negative phenomena, point out things that must be overcome, and take prompt action to improve the situation." However, we should also commend and provide incentives to those who have done a good job for society. For example Medical Professor (Nguyen Van Tho) and his combatant recently, as reported by NHAN DAN on 4 June; the party and state should commend and give incentives to personnel of this hospital and to encourage them.

"Comrade (Quang Hang) of Cao Bang said: In its recent issues NHAN DAN carried articles "Things That Must Be Done Immediately" by the author N.V.L. We are people of ethnic minorities in the border province of Cao Bang; we are greatly encouraged and have placed our confidence in the renovation of thinking and work style set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress to carry out the three major economic programs and eliminate negative phenomena which are damaging the national economy and affecting the people's daily life. More than ever before, we must face and point out the fact in order to implement the motto of letting the people do, discuss, and supervise. Our ethnic minorities are waiting to hear results of various negative cases which have been raised in various newspapers."

We believe that since the publication of articles "Things That Must Be Done Immediately" in various newspapers, the people have placed more confidence in the party. As a result, we hope that various echelons, sectors, and mass organization of Cao Bang in particular, and of other localities throughout the country, in general, from the central to local levels, will point out things that must be done immediately, the sooner the better.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN WARNS U.S. OF TRADE WAR, CONSEQUENCES

BK220740 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has warned that an international trade war will seriously jeopardize global security as well as economic well-being. Speaking in Sydney at the start of formal ministerial talks with the United States, Mr Hayden said the economic area was one the two countries had to resolve. Mr Hayden said he could not stress too strongly the damage that would be dealt to Australia by some of the protectionist measures now being considered by the U.S. Congress.

The foreign minister said Australia recognized that President Reagan had promised to veto any protectionist legislation. He said Congress had to understand the damage that protectionism and subsidies for agriculture would do to America's allies. He said Australia had played no part in America's economic problems.

Meanwhile, the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, said his country and Australia will work together to resolve economic and trade concerns equitably.

Mr Shultz said Washington shared Canberra's rejection of political opportunism and destructive interference by outside forces in the South Pacific. Mr Shultz criticized Libya and the Soviet Union for the interest they were showing in the region.

Meanwhile, the federal National Party leader, Mr Ian Sinclair, has criticized the visit to Australia of U.S. Secretary of State Mr Shultz and the defense secretary, Mr Weinberger. Mr Sinclair said he has told Mr Shultz and Mr Weinberger when he met them in Sydney at the weekend that he believed it was inappropriate for them to be holding ministerial talks in the middle of an election campaign. However, Mr Sinclair laid the blame on the prime minister, Mr Hawke, for going ahead with the meeting when he knew a mid-year election was to be called.

Joint Communique Released

BK220932 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] The federal government has warned that international protectionism which hurt Australia's economy would also impair the country's ability to work with its allies. The point was made in a joint communique which was issued after ministerial talks in Sydney between Australia and the United States. The talks have replaced the annual ANZUS conference since New Zealand left the alliance with the other two countries because of its policy against nuclear-powered or -armed ships entering its ports.

Australian ministers said after the talks the protectionist policies, especially towards agriculture, was seriously damaging their country's vital interests.

Earlier, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, said he could not stress too strongly the damage that would be dealt to Australia by some of the protectionist measures being considered by the U.S. Congress. He said Congress had to understand the damage that protectionism and subsidies for agriculture could do to America's allies and pointed out that Australia had played no part in America's economic problems.

In other matters, the joint communique expressed regrets that military elements in Fiji had overthrown a duly elected government, and said that the ministers had reviewed their concern over Soviet activities in the Pacific. During a news conference, both the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, and the defense secretary, Mr Weinberger, stressed the dangers posed to the region by the Soviet Union.

The communique said the United States was concerned that its security obligations to New Zealand would remain suspended because of that country's anti-nuclear legislation.

#### EXERCISE 'STARFISH 87' PLANNED IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

BK210918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Elements of the Austrian defense force are preparing to take part in a combined operation of service personnel from Malaysia, Singapore, Britain, and New Zealand in the South China Sea. [The] exercise, called "Starfish 87," begins tomorrow and will continue to 3 July. It is the seventh in a series of multinational exercises under the Five Power Defense Agreement involving Britain, Australia, Singapore, New Zealand, and Malaysia. The exercise will practise all aspects of maritime and air warfare with emphasis on patrol boat operation and shallow water antisubmarine warfare.

#### CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER DETENTIONS IN SINGAPORE

BK191001 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Australia has formally expressed its concern to the Government of Singapore over its detention without trial of 16 Singaporeans. The 16, who include 10 Roman Catholic lay workers, have been accused of involvement in a Marxist conspiracy to overthrow the Lee Kuan Yew government. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, told his Singapore counterpart, Mr Dhanabalan, of Australia's concern.

Radio Australia's correspondent in Singapore, John Lombard, says it is believed to be the first international protest to Singapore at such high level. Mr Hayden told Mr Dhanabalan that Canberra believed the detainees should be charged and brought before the court. However, Mr Dhanabalan replied that it was not the Singapore Government's practice to take people to court who had been detained under the Internal Security Act. He said some of the 16 would be released in the next few days and that the prime minister, Mr Lee, would make a full statement on the issue within the next 2 weeks.

#### FIJI

#### OUSTED MINISTER CLAIMS OVERSEAS SUPPORT FOR BAVADRA

BK210725 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] Fiji's ousted education minister, Dr Tupeni Baba, claims that he and other members of the deposed Bavadra government had encountered strong support during their visit overseas. Dr Baba was speaking in Suva after his arrival back from trips to Australia, New Zealand, Britain, and India. The former minister described talks he had in London with Queen Elizabeth's private secretary and the secretary general of the Commonwealth as useful. He also said India's prime minister, Mr Gandhi, had promised to do whatever within his power to assist the ousted government. In a reference to a visit by the deposed prime minister, Dr Bavadra, to Washington, Dr Baba said the ministers were heartened by the support they received.



Meanwhile, a report in the French newspaper, LE MONDE, says Fiji's interim government will seek alternative trade partners if Australia and New Zealand unions did not lift their trade bans. The report quotes the government's adviser on foreign relations, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, calling on Australia and New Zealand to repair the damage done to their relations with Fiji since last month's military coup.

#### FIJIANS HARVEST CANE; BAVADRA GOES TO VANUATU

BK230545 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Groups of indigenous Fijians are reported to have started cutting cane on a small scale in defiance of a boycott of the harvest imposed by the Indian population. The boycott is in protest against last month's military overthrow of Dr Timoci Bavadra's government.

According to Radio Australia's Pacific Affairs correspondent, (Tony Melville), a spokesman for the interim government says cane is being harvested in two areas of the country's second largest island, Vanua Levu. However, the spokesman said the amount of cane being cut was too small to justify crushing operations at mills.

The chairman of the Fiji Sugarcane Growers Council, Sir (Vijay Singh), confirmed that cutting had begun in the Lavatia and Penang areas, but said deliveries of cane to mills so far were relatively small. Sir (Vijay) was critical of reports that the interim government was planning to commandeer 100 trucks to help growers who wanted to harvest their cane. He said such an action could lead to confrontation. Sir (Vijay) said he believed that most cane growers would maintain their ban on the sugar harvest for the time being.

Sugar is Fiji's biggest export industry and our Pacific affairs correspondent says it is vital to the country's economy, particularly in view of the sharp fall in tourism since last month's coup.

The governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilaw, is reported to be continuing his tour of Vanua Levu where cane cutting is under way.

Mr Bavadra is now on his way to Vanuatu after having talks in New Zealand with the prime minister, Mr Lange, and members of the government. The deposed prime minister also met members of local Fijian groups.

Before leaving Wellington, the deposed prime minister said he believed the Fijian justice system was probably the only vestige of the original Constitution left in Fiji. He regarded the system as one of his strongest hopes in a bid to return to power. Mr Bavadra told members of the Fijian community that the situation in Fiji had been saved by both the judiciary's independence and the strong position it adopted.

Referring to a possible return to office, the deposed prime minister said if his government were reinstated, the size and composition of Fiji's army would be re-examined, and its power to intervene in domestic affairs reduced.

After talks in Vanuatu, Mr Bavadra will return to Suva.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

23 June 1987

